

Grammar schools 'fail to do enough for town's bright children'

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A council which has retained grammar schools is accused in a report to be published tomorrow of having too narrow a curriculum, spending too little money and not doing enough for the most and least able pupils.

The report, by school inspectors (HMI) also criticizes the Conservative-controlled borough of Sutton, in south London, for not allowing grammar school pupils to sit for CSE examinations. But the council's leaders in turn strongly criticize the report and condemn the way it was compiled. Mr David Trafford, leader of

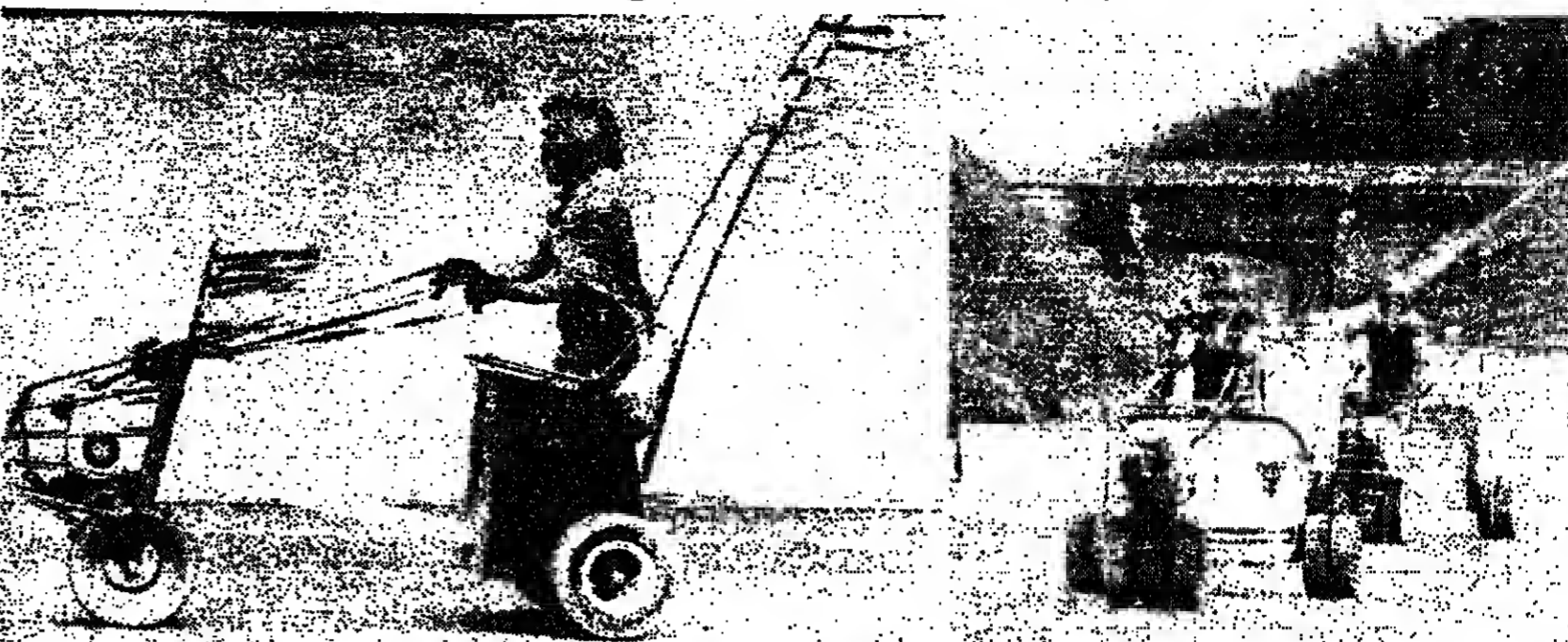
the council, said yesterday that the report was rubbish. "I think the inspectors have produced an abstract, idealistic report that bears no relation to the financial situation and does not place us in the context of all education authorities", he said.

Together with Mrs Mavis Peart, chairman of the education committee, and Mr Charles Melville, director of the education committee, and Mr Charles Melville, director of education, he will be holding a press conference tomorrow to rebut the report. The council is angry at the way the HMI inquiry has been conducted. Mr Trafford said

the council, said yesterday that the report was rubbish. "I think the inspectors have produced an abstract, idealistic report that bears no relation to the financial situation and does not place us in the context of all education authorities", he said.

Mr Trafford said the inspectors wanted the authority to broaden the curriculum, but that this could be done only at the expense of examination results. Sutton is one of the lowest spending authorities, with a budget of about £32m.

Chariots bring new diversion to the M25



Ben Hur drove his chariot around an arena watched by a screaming, cheering crowd. Twenty centuries later, the thrill of the charioters has returned - to the quiet of an unopened motorway.

The chariot has been brought up to date by a pair of inventors from Epsom, Surrey, who have abandoned four-legged horsepower in favour of that provided by a motor engine.

Mr Arnold Cuckle and Mr Stephen Lawson have also made the chariot lighter and stronger; but it is still controlled by reins and they maintain that the modern version can be used for the same tasks as its Roman predecessor - as civilian transport, war machine and for racing.

To prove the point, Mr Lawson put his "Chariot" through its paces on the M25 at Ashstead, Surrey, yesterday. But there was no need to use the

"fast" lane. The engine, which can be run on a variety of power sources from petrol to steam, offers a maximum speed of about 40 mph. And for the driver with his feet on the floor and his hands on the reins, that is probably fast enough. Photographs: Ian Stewart

Grading the old school tie

The "old school tie" system really counts only for former pupils from 33 of Britain's 200 public schools, according to a survey published yesterday. In a new book, *Networker* Who we know and how we know them, the author Mr Timothy Heald, divides the top 33 schools into two divisions and describes the rest, although members of the Headmasters' Conference, as "minor" as far as prestige and influence are concerned. Mr Heald says that these 33 schools are particularly high expectations among either pupils or potential employers and competitors. The top nine are: Ampleforth, Charterhouse, Eton, Harrow, Marlborough, Rugby, Shrewsbury, Westminster, and Winchester.

Britain campaigns to cut EEC air fares

Mr David Mitchell, the Aviation Minister, is to visit European capitals shortly to seek support for cheaper air fares between Britain and its EEC partners. The visit marks the start of the fresh drive by Mrs Margaret Thatcher's new team. Aviation was transferred from trade to transport after the June election, towards objectives that largely eluded its predecessors, cheaper fares and more competition on European air routes to bring them more into line with Atlantic fare levels and with the Treaty of Rome. Eight of the 10 EEC countries (only the Netherlands supports Britain) remain opposed to what they see as US-style deregulation, with the threat of market confusion and possible damage to their subsidised national airlines. But with court action pending both from the European Parliament and from Britain's independent campaigner, Lord Bethell, Britain believes the time is ripe for progress at the meeting in December of the Council of Ministers. The minister's tour is intended to pave the way for that. Hopes have been raised by a new directive from the EEC in August which gives airline competition a community dimension by allowing regional airlines to open new services between provincial airports, Newcastle upon Tyne to Lille, for example, as a matter of right under Community law if the fares proposed genuinely cover their own costs. That means France could no longer veto such a service at the urging of Air France, because its own costs were higher and it feared the competition. Mr Mitchell said last night: "The new ministers have announced a major progress towards liberalisation of air services in the EEC. There is a significant discrepancy between fares in Europe and on the Atlantic, and public opinion is expecting us to do something about it."

BBC plans arts channel by satellite

The BBC, a European concert management group, and Morgan Grenfell, the City merchant bankers, have joined forces to investigate launching an arts television channel to be beamed across Europe by satellite and cable. According to the corporation, the idea is for live performances to be relayed from the opera houses, concert halls and theatres of European cities. The service would be financed exclusively by subscribers and would provide several hours of arts programming each day. The venture is to be called the European Music Satellite (EMS).

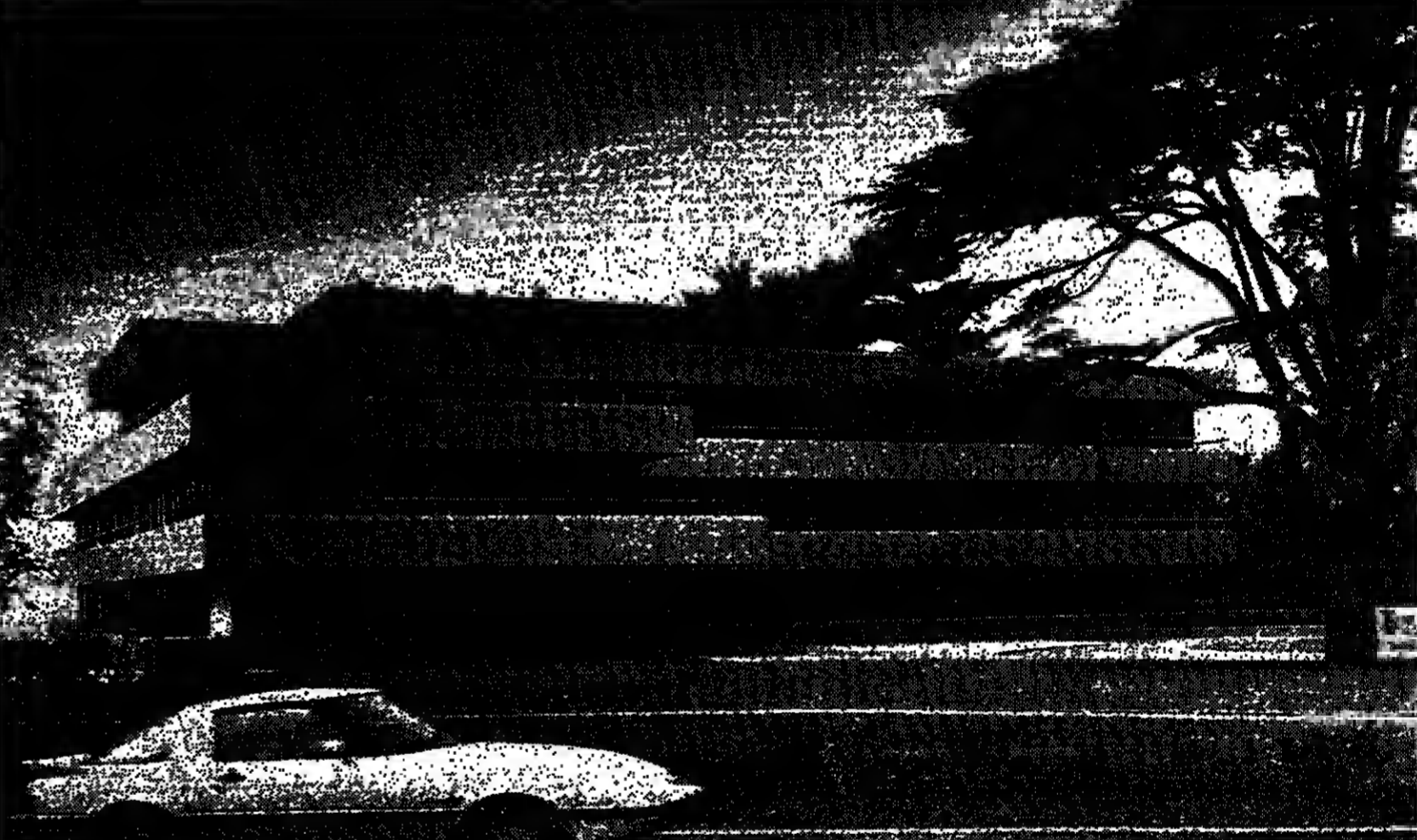
The corporation states: "The BBC is well aware that attempts to introduce a cultural channel in the United States and Canada have been unsuccessful. However, we believe that not only are there large potential audiences in Europe for this kind of material but also that the essential nature of the service, the ability to watch live performances by the great artists and musicians of Europe will be the real attraction." The BBC has been surprised by the number of consortia created to provide film sport, news, and light entertainment television channels on low powered satellites for transmission to cable television networks in Europe from the beginning of next year. The proposed BBC service would use for distribution the same types of satellites as the other cable channels. The service would also allow the corporation to be in at the start of cable expansion in Britain instead of waiting until its own satellite is launched.

Church weddings for divorcees opposed

The Church of England's proposals for allowing some divorced people to remarry in church have been rejected as "unworkable and unacceptable" by one of its largest dioceses. Salisbury, the first diocese to debate the issue in Synod, voted against the proposals by 141 to 13 at the weekend. Under the proposals approved in principle by the general synod, local clergymen would submit a report on the couple to the bishop, who would then forward it to a regional advisory panel. The panel's decision would then go back to the bishop for a final ruling. The Bishop of Salisbury, the Rt Rev John Baker, said: "The panels, and the bishop too, are really little more than window-dressing. The responsibility will rest with the priest alone, and the world will very soon realize that fact. He will be left alone to bear both the odium and the anguish when, for reasons which obviously cannot be disclosed, one couple at the altar rail on a Sunday are approved, and another couple rejected." The bishop said the proposals were repugnant to his conscience, and added: "It will seem to say to the world that we have withdrawn our support for the teaching of Jesus on this matter."

Court action on kerb crawlers

Fifteen men, three of them company directors, are due to appear before Nottingham magistrates today after complaints from respectable women and girls of being accosted by "kerb crawlers" in the city's Hyson Green vice district.



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Electronic mail on display

The method of transmitting facsimiles of photographs across the world by "wire photo" used routinely for newspaper work is being adapted for other purposes for the information technology age. The new application is for the so-called "electronic mail" services, whereby facsimiles of signed letters and tenders, or sketches and technical drawings, can be despatched economically. Within 35 seconds a reproduction of an A4 size page can be sent via a telephone link from any town or city in Britain to any other in the UK, North America, Europe or Japan. Equipment for doing that is among the products of display at the International Business Show starting at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, tomorrow. A fascinating exhibit shows the history of facsimile technology. It is provided from the private museum of the Muirhead company, whose name is synonymous in the newspaper world with facsimile picture developments. The exhibit includes the machines in the



Models of early transmitters (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Bain's machine transmitted words that were in the form of printers' metal type. A pendulum carrying a resilient contact swung past the face of the type and when the contact touched a raised portion of the typeface, it completed a circuit from the transmitter to the receiving end of the system. After each beat of the pendulum, the type was dropped down a step at a time so the next line could be read. At the receiving end a similar pendulum was swinging across a paper roll soaked in potassium iodide solution. After each swing of the pendulum at the receiver, the paper was moved up a line at a time.

British Telecom dispute

High Court to rule on fight over private link with phone network

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The industrial conflict over the sale of British Telecom and the introduction of competition into the industry moves into the High Court today when the Mercury group seeks an injunction to halt union disruption of its business.

The writ states that the union is "threatening to bring about a breach of the contractual relationships between Mercury and British Telecom". That contract became possible after the Government broke the telecommunications monopoly.

election, reconvenes in Blackpool next month, when delegates may consider national industrial action, such as an overtime ban or work to rule.

London to get first view of £400m 'city'

By Hugh Clayton

Londoners will be given a first sight of their new £400m 'city' today when architects' models of one of the capital's largest and most mysterious post-war property developments are put on show.

London Bridge City is the name of a vast new business centre to be built with Kuwaiti money on a half-mile stretch of the south bank of the Thames between London Bridge and Tower Bridge.

Unlike many smaller projects it has not been submitted to a public inquiry. Ministers used a law of their own devising to grant permission for the development without full public scrutiny through the London Dockland Corporation.



Friends of the mighty oak hunt down insect enemy

Defenders of the mighty oak searching through the leaves during yesterday's Biggest Acorn Hunt in History to find out how many of London's oaks have been attacked by a little insect called Andricus Quercuscalis.

Left wing councils to bow before rate cuts

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

Left-wing Labour council leaders have privately accepted that they will be forced to make substantial spending cuts when the Government gets its controversial new rate capping powers.

lors would have no option but to stay in office and try to persuade people that cuts were the fault of the Conservative Government.

Cairngorms 'should be wilderness'

The Government is to be urged to designate the Cairngorms a "wilderness area" and protect it from over development.

Delegates at the third World Wilderness congress in Scotland last week agreed to send an urgent cable to the Government after hearing threats to the mountain area.

Troubles at the Tribune Local rift with Silkin widens

By John Winder

The legal tussle over the future of Tribune, the left-wing Labour weekly, is likely to lead to further dispute between Mr John Silkin, MP for Deptford, and members of the general committee of Deptford Labour Party when it meets next month.

with his constituency party. Mr Silkin said that he doubted whether members of the general committee even knew that he was on the board of Tribune Publications.

ity of the shareholding scheme for employees. Mr Silkin is a member of the Shadow Cabinet and combines the post of "shadow leader" of the House of Commons with that of parliamentary spokesman on the key issue of defence.

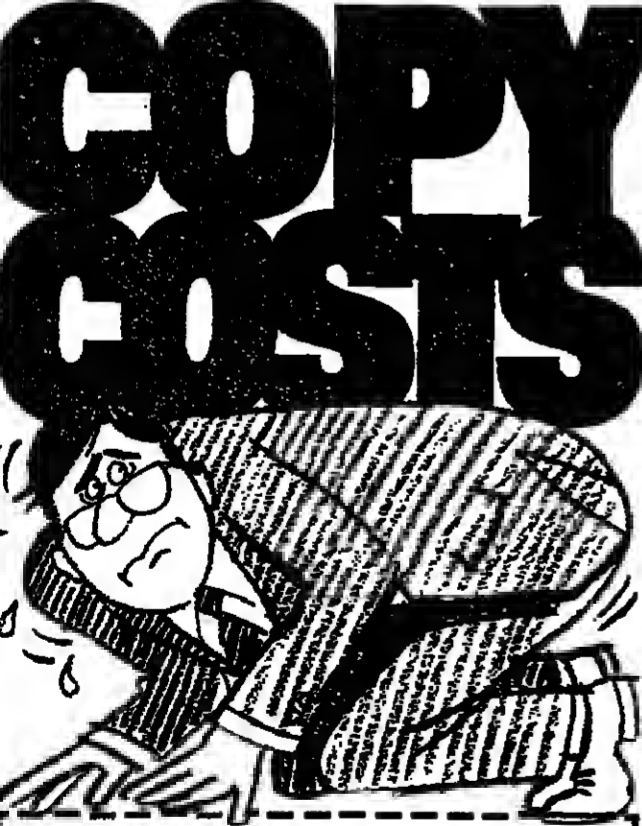
Woman's plea raises hopes on death row

By Richard Evans

Hope for dozens of South Africans under sentence of death has emerged from the appeal of Mrs Marlene Smith, the British woman facing execution for the murder of her husband.

told The Times: "If that argument succeeds it will mean a significant change to the law." People found guilty of murder who failed to prove extenuating circumstances and now face hanging could plead for clemency because they would have been proved to have been the wrong law.

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Farmer plans to row around the world

By Craig Seton

Mr Hugh King-Fretts, a Devon farmer, has built a 30ft rowing boat at a cost of £12,000 for an attempt to cross the Atlantic singlehanded this winter.

The boat touched water at the weekend when it was "launched" on a canal alongside the boathouse in Exeter. Miss Louise Davies, a friend of Mr King-Fretts, broke a bottle of champagne across its bow and named it Hula, a Polynesian word meaning "to overcome all".

Mr King-Fretts' plan to row across the Atlantic represents only one part of an ambition to row around the world. He intends to cross the Atlantic from the Canaries probably to the West Indies, and return to England to plan the next stage.

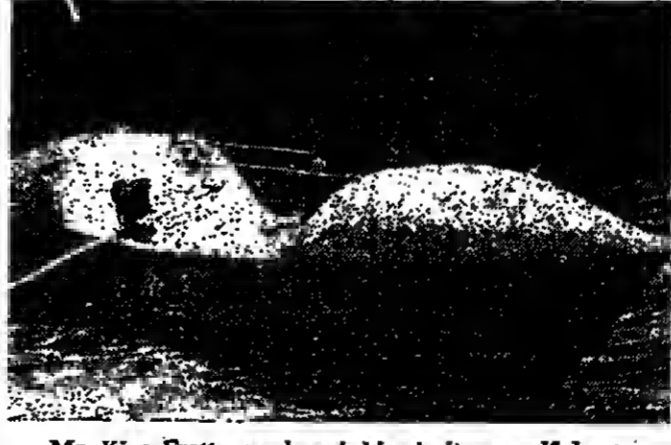
Strong tides help clear Humber oil spill

By Ronald Faux

Strong tides are helping to scour the last traces of the Humber oil spill from the estuary as Royal Society for Protection of Birds officers spoke of the danger remaining to the growing population of wintering birds.

The Humber is rated high in importance as a site for wintering waders. Pink foot and Brent geese who normally feed on the mud flats and salt marshes of the estuary are flying in from the Arctic but for the first time the birds are reported to be avoiding the shorelines and are concentrating instead on farmland around the Humber.

By next January there would normally be as many as 200,000 birds wintering on the estuary but the signs are that some are already moving on, possibly to the Wash or the sands at the mouth of the Tees, because of the pollution in the Humber.



Mr King-Fretts on board his do-it-yourself boat

He also has to complete his own training for the voyage. In the next few weeks Mr King-Fretts, who has a degree in zoology and marine biology, will take a merchant seaman's course in first aid, attend RAF survival lectures and continue his studies of astronomical navigation.

Biscuits chief to consider survival plan

Sir Hector Laing, the chairman of United Biscuits (UK), will receive today a joint action committee's plans to save the company's Crawford plant in Edge Hill, Liverpool, and the 2,100 strong workforce.

BMW's recalled

New 3-series BMW cars, registered from July 6, are being recalled for inspection because of the possibility of a fault on the steering lock which could cause it to operate without warning.

BA denies pilots sleeping

By a Staff Reporter

British Airways has denied claims made in a report published by The Observer yesterday that some of its pilots working on long haul flights have been sleeping on journey.

sleeping. A spokesman added: "Any pilot found sleeping illegally would be subject to disciplinary proceedings." The airline also denied that it was in breach of any safety agreement.

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Whitehall scotches summit hope, but...

Moscow begins to thaw towards Britain

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Soviet officials said yesterday that they were keen for an improvement in relations with Britain but that the prospect of a Thatcher-Andropov summit was remote.

Officials said the Soviet Union was anxious to mend fences with Britain in the context of the current chill in East-West relations. British diplomats confirmed this view and said that Moscow was likely to use the visit to Russia by Mr James Callaghan to send a "signal" to London.

The former Labour Prime Minister arrives in Moscow today at the start of a week-long visit expected to involve talks with high level Soviet officials.

The Russians have been encouraged by the tone of Mrs Thatcher's speech to the Conservative Party conference in Blackpool, in which she remarked that Soviet Communism could not be "dis-invented" and that the East-West dialogue should be continued at every opportunity.

This was in contrast to earlier speeches last month in Washington and - more particularly - in Toronto in which the Prime Minister attacked Russia in what Soviet officials saw as more stridently anti-Soviet terms.

British officials said the Russians were looking for signs of a more pragmatic British approach to East-West affairs in the wake of the emotion generated by the Korean airliner crisis.

The current Soviet strategy is to persuade West European governments and public opinion of Moscow's good will over the issue of medium range missiles in Europe, and to put pressure on Nato to delay the imminent deployment of cruise and Pershing 2.

A meeting of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers in Sofia on Friday - attended by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister - took a markedly conciliatory line, suggesting that the Geneva talks should be continued past the December deadline, provided the December deployments were deferred.

Media feel Kremlin whip

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

The Kremlin has issued stern instructions to Soviet press, radio and television for improving "counter-propaganda".

A Politburo instruction published at the weekend said that the mass media and the party's "ideological department" would have to coordinate their efforts more effectively in future. This

In her Blackpool speech Mr Thatcher said she did not want the word "dialogue" to become suspect in the way the word "detente" had fallen into disavour, and Soviet officials seemed to agree wholeheartedly.

The Soviet View of the airliner crisis now appears to be that "mistakes" were made by the Soviet side, but that the United States has a great deal to answer for and that the Geneva talks are of overriding importance.

Moscow is expected to pursue this line with Mr Callaghan, who will be in Russia as the guest of the Supreme Soviet, but is seen as a political figure of some weight and influence.

Soviet officials said that although talk of a summit meeting between Mrs Thatcher and President Andropov was "nonsensical", more modest hopes of an improvement in Anglo-Soviet relations were realistic.

British officials confirmed that the postponed visit to London by Mr Georgy Konnenko, the Deputy Foreign Minister, might now take place by the end of the year. Officials said

LONDON: Mrs Thatcher wrapped her Iron Lady's cloak more tightly around her yesterday and made it clear that she has no intention of seeking a summit with Mr Andropov (Henry Stanhope writes).

Close observers of the Prime Minister's utterances detected what sounded like a softening of her attitude in her Blackpool speech.

This led to weekend speculation that she was contemplating talks with the Soviet leader in Moscow next spring, and that Mr Callaghan's private four-day visit would help to pave the way.

But wistful anticipation of an encounter was swiftly scotched by Downing Street aides last night.

"We are not looking for a summit in Moscow", a spokesman said emphatically. "And we are not seeking to use Mr Callaghan in this way."



Strong arm of the Law: West German anti-nuclear demonstrators being arrested on the road leading to the Ramstein headquarters of the US Air Force in Europe

Vodka is no tonic for the troops

The Soviet war machine is crippled by mass drunkenness, poor and antiquated equipment and "politically unreliable" troops, according to a book called *The Threat* by Andrew Cockburn.

He describes in his book, published today, tanks where the gunner is liable to lose an arm or leg.

Drunkenness is so bad soldiers have died and gone blind drinking anti-freeze, MIC breaking fuel, and sea de Cologne, he writes.

Propaganda is being given a high priority by the Kremlin at a time when it is seeking to influence Western opinion on East-West issues.

West braced for revised Soviet arms offer

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Western diplomats are bracing themselves to receive and improved offer from the Soviet Union on nuclear missiles in Europe.

The most likely timing is early next month before the West German debate on intermediate range nuclear forces (INF) in the Bundestag on November 21. But it could come as early as next week when President Andropov is thought to be planning an important speech.

So far the Russians have adopted two successive positions at the INF arms talks in Geneva, as they attempt to halt

Banker died fearing frame-up by KGB

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

The British banker who died in a mysterious fall in Moscow last June told the British Embassy just before his death that he feared being black-mailed for pornography and illegal currency dealings.

Dennis Skinner, aged 54, who was the Midland Bank representative in Moscow, was found dead below his twelfth floor flat on the morning of Friday, June 17. Two days earlier he handed a note to a British business colleague in the same block of flats, in which he claimed that he knew of a Soviet spy in the British Embassy and that he might be arrested before he could attend an embassy reception that evening.

In the event Mr Skinner, who was in a distraught state, entered the embassy without hindrance and talked to Mr David Ratford, the British minister, and the head of embassy security. The banker spent the night of June 15 at the flat of another British diplomat and had a further interview with Mr Ratford the following day, Thursday.

That evening he returned alone to his own flat on Leninsky Prospekt, and was found at 8.30 on the Friday morning on the pavement outside. His pullover covered his eyes and his trouser leg was torn.

Embassy officials revealed yesterday that the post mortem examination on Mr Skinner had shown no trace of alcohol or drugs in his blood. One theory prevalent in Moscow at the time of his death was that he had been drinking heavily and had taken his own life in a depressed state of mind.

In his conversations with British officials just before he died he reportedly gave a confused account of his activities. He said he knew the identity of a Soviet spy in the embassy, and that the KGB were on his trail.

He said he believed the KGB were about to try and "frame him", accusing him of dealing in pornography and illegal currency transactions. Both are commonly used by the KGB to put pressure on foreigners or to justify expulsions.

Embassy officials have refused to confirm or deny that Mr Skinner named the person he suspected of being a Soviet spy.

Sikhs launch bomb campaign to terrorize Hindus

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Sikh terrorists have launched a death campaign against Hindus, indiscriminately throwing grenades into crowded public places.

Fear and hostility provoked by the bloodshed is threatening to cause a major outbreak of communal violence.

Three people died at the weekend when a grenade exploded at a Hindu festival in Chandigarh, the joint capital of Punjab and Haryana states. Five more died when grenades went off in two cinemas in Delhi, which also has a large Sikh population.

No one was killed, but 19 people were injured when another exploded in a crowd at Delhi railway station. Another unexploded grenade was found in one of the cinemas.

This is the beginning of the festival season when the end of the monsoon is celebrated with holidays and big public displays. The Dusser festival which began at the weekend is marked by episodes from the life of Rama being performed in parks and in special grounds designated "Ram-Lila grounds".

The Muslims have their Moharram festival next, beginning soon, and a second big Hindu holiday follows shortly after - Diwali, or the festival of lights, sometimes called the Hindu Christmas.

All these festivals are marked by the gathering of large crowds to watch the celebrations, and the authorities fear they will be tempting targets for the extremists. In Chandigarh all Ram-Lila displays have been abandoned after the weekend's blast.

Speakers at a bureaucrat's sports day in the city were all sent home, for fear of attracting further bombs. In Delhi people are now banned from talking parcels into cinemas.

The authorities have also responded by tightening security all round. Eight additional companies of the para-military Central Reserve Police Force have been drafted into Delhi. In the Punjab special powers have been given to the Army.

Mrs Indir Gandhi the Prime Minister, has responded to the increased violence by virtually riling out further talks with the Akali Party while the confrontation continued. She held a crowded press conference. "Attitudes have to change."

Treurnicht provokes Christianity clash

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The Christianity of South Africa's proposed new constitution has become a big issue among Afrikaners in the run-up to the all-white referendum on November 2, which will determine whether the Constitution Bill, already passed by Parliament, will be put into effect.

The row started last week with a speech by Dr Andries Treurnicht during ceremonies marking Kruger Day, when Afrikaners pay homage to the memory of the president of the old Transvaal-based republic which fought Britain in the Boer War.

Dr Treurnicht, leader of the extreme right-wing Conservative Party (CP) and chief druid of *Verkramp* (hardline) apartheid, argued that it was inconsistent of the new constitution to uphold "Christian and civilised standards" while permitting non-Christians to share in the government of Christians.

The constitution provides for the creation of a tricameral parliament in which the existing



Dr Treurnicht: Hit a raw nerve

all-white chamber would be supplemented by separate chambers for South Africa's Indian and mixed-blood Coloured minorities.

Initially, Dr Treurnicht, a former minister in the predominantly Afrikaner and pro-apartheid Dutch Reformed Church, was thought to have made a tactical blunder.

However, it now seems that he may have struck an emotionally resonant right-wing chord which could swell the "No" vote.

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Kissinger commission is willing to meet Central American rebel leaders

Washington (AP) - Dr Henry Kissinger returned to the United States yesterday from his Central American tour asserting that the region can attain peace and freedom, despite escalating conflicts.

Dr Kissinger, who heads President Reagan's special commission on Central America, said at Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington that the commission was willing to meet leaders of guerrilla groups fighting governments in both El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Before leaving Nicaragua on Saturday, Dr Kissinger said after a 45-minute meeting with Señor Daniel Ortega Saavedra, head of the Sandinista junta: "I said in El Salvador we should not be asked to choose between security and human rights, and I say here we should not be asked to choose between peace and democracy."

A commission official said the nine-hour stop in Nicaragua was the "toughest day of the trip".

United States secret service agents were not permitted to take their sub-machine guns to the aircraft, and one agent had his pistol confiscated. Many people associated with the commission complained of inconveniences and harassment.

At least 50,000 demonstrators held a three-hour rally near the convention centre where the meeting took place. One participant said the rally, organized by Government neighbourhood groups, was "to repudiate the American aggression against us".

MANAGUA: The commission had a cool reception from Nicaragua, which accused the US of waging open war against it (Reuter reports).

As the commission boarded the plane for Washington, Señor Ortega said the US was an obstacle to peace in Central America.

"Nicaragua finds that the present US Government has declared war upon it," he said. No details of his talks with Dr Kissinger were disclosed.

Señor Ortega blamed the CIA for rebel attacks on Nicaraguan fuel installations which, together with an announcement by the US Exxon Oil Company that it would no longer charter tankers for deliveries to Nicaragua, have plunged Nicaragua into severe economic crisis.

Government officials here interpreted Dr Kissinger's comment on choosing between peace and democracy as a clear warning that Washington would continue to back the rebels if Nicaragua did not adopt a model of democracy proposed by the US.

The commission received none of the red carpet treatment here offered in other Central American countries eager for increased US aid.

It began its seven-day tour in Panama and Costa Rica, two countries so far spared the violence gripping much of Central America but which have serious economic problems.

In Costa Rica, Vice-President Alberto Fajó called on the US to pay \$1 billion (about £660m) a year for the next 10 years to keep his country's democracy safe.

In El Salvador, the commission was greeted by an increase in violence by right-wing death squads and left-wing rebels fighting the US-backed Government.

In Guatemala, the commission heard of the need for increased military assistance to fight left-wing guerrillas.

NEW YORK: The New York Times reported that Reagan Administration officials had said the CIA recommended and helped to plan rebel attacks against the oil installations and other industrial targets in Nicaragua (Reuter reports).

The newspaper quoted officials as saying that a decision was taken by the CIA during the summer that attacks against industrial and transport targets inside Nicaragua would be an effective way of hurting the Government.

The newspaper's report could not be immediately confirmed.



Backing for Bishop: A crowd of youngsters on the march in Saturday's angry demonstration in St George's, the Grenada capital

Premier 'arrested' in Grenada crisis

The future of Grenada's 4½-year-old revolution hangs in the balance over the weekend with Mr Maurice Bishop, the Prime Minister apparently under house arrest, his deputy Mr Bernard Coard, out of sight with nobody in clear control of the Government.

The political crisis which began last Wednesday has brought into the open a split in the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) which seized power in March 1979 and brought the English speaking Caribbean its first taste of revolutionary politics.

Mr Coard and his wife Phyllis, who is also a minister, take a harder ideological line than Mr Bishop and are believed to be impatient with his failure to extend the revolution faster. Mr Bishop made a goodwill trip to the United States earlier this year and has insisted on retaining a role for the private sector in the island's economy.

He recently announced a five-member commission to prepare a new constitution to clear the way for election.

In a weekend statement Major Leon Cornwall, the Ambassador to Cuba, speaking for the armed forces, accused Mr Bishop of refusing to accept and implement collective decisions. He said the Prime Minister was under investigation as the possible source of "rumours" that a personal power struggle was taking place and that Mr Coard wanted to take over.

From Jeremy Taylor, Port of Spain, Trinidad

The Caribbean news agency quoted Mr Selwyn Strachan, the Minister of National Mobilization, as saying that Mr Coard had taken over as Prime Minister. This was denied by the Ministry of Information.

which dismissed the report as "journalistic malpractice".

At least five foreign journalists and a Trinidad television crew were told to leave Grenada over the weekend.

It is not clear how much support Mr Coard commands in the armed forces, or from the population. On Saturday, the Attorney General, Mr Kenneth Radix, led a large, angry demonstration in St George's, the capital, in support of Mr Bishop, whose mother said she had not seen him since Wednesday and feared for his safety.

"The people want back the Prime Minister," Mr Radix said, repeating that the people did not want Mr Coard or communism and that if Mr Bishop was not released by today there would be "no work, no school and no play in Grenada".

enhance his astronaut-hero image at the expense of his political record - and at present he is having some difficulty persuading party sceptics that he is an effective politician and a worthy candidate for the Presidency.

For the average American filmgoer, however, his reputation is certain to be enhanced. The original "self-righteousness" attributed to Senator Glenn in the book is toned down and the overall portrayal is unabashedly heroic.

Film gives Glenn great lift-off

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Never in American history has a presidential contender received such a spectacular sendoff. Last night, the film version of Tom Wolfe's *The Right Stuff* had its premiere in Washington amid a nationwide blaze of publicity and glowing reviews.

Yet the man who is the beneficiary of what amounts to millions of dollars of free publicity, Senator John Glenn, the former astronaut and one of the main characters in the film, was not present. He was on the campaign trail, trying to avoid the impression that he is another "celluloid politician".



Senator Glenn: Portrayed as all-American hero

However, it is unclear exactly how much impact the film will have on the Glenn nomination campaign. Although the portrayal of the Senator is more flattering than in Wolfe's novel, there are fears that it may



Mayor set on by mob

Mr Teddy Kollek, the Mayor of Jerusalem, who was set upon by a screaming mob of about 200 ultra-orthodox Jews as he left a synagogue dressed in a prayer shawl on Saturday.

The Israeli Cabinet and President Herzog yesterday expressed dismay at the incident during which the mayor was injured on the face and a party of other worshippers with him were scratched (Christopher Walker writes).

Israel struggles to replace Aridor

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Israel's economic crisis deepened yesterday as a million workers staged a two-hour strike against the Government, the Stock Exchange remained shut for fear of a crash, and figures showed a trade deficit of \$2.7 billion (\$1.86 billion) compared with \$2.3 billion during the first nine months of 1982.

Against this sombre background, the embryonic Government of Mr Yitzhak Shamir attempted to overcome internal divisions and appoint a new Finance Minister to succeed Mr Yoram Aridor before today's no-confidence motion is tabled to the Knesset by the opposition Labour Party.

Because of the thankless - some would argue impossible - nature of the task, the portfolio was flatly rejected by Mr Shamir's first choice, Mr David Levy, the Deputy Prime Minister, who argued that it could ruin his political ambitions.

tant, called for the sales of dollars to be banned.

In the face of economic and political turmoil, the value of the chronically weak shekel again slipped against the dollar, devaluing by a further 1 per cent during the day.

In Tel Aviv, the police said that the economic crisis might lead to an increase in the number of robberies.

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Ghosts of Kojak, Reagan and Walesa stalk Warsaw party meeting

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The brash tones of the ideological drill segant echoed round the squat headquarters of the Polish Communist Party at the weekend: get in line, look lively, brace up, get weaving.

Exhortation rather than the bitter infighting or embarrassing self-analysis was the hall-mark of the plenary session of the party's policy-setting Central Committee, billed for many mouths as a crucial meeting that would firmly point out the relevance of Marxism-Leninism to Poland's problems.

The idea was to invigorate the Communist Party, to stimulate young people to join its ranks, to chart a course that would reassure Moscow that the Polish leadership was not going soft on Socialism.

Inside the Central Committee halls, 44 speakers told each other that something had to be done. Outside, in ordinary households the talk was of why American, West German and Norwegian music had been banned from Polish radio (answer: to punish everybody for the award of the Nobel Prize to Mr Lech Walesa) and why *Kojak* had been suddenly removed from Saturday night television schedules.

The party had lost overboard about 800,000 members, some of them deliberately, over the past three years. It is now

preparing an election campaign - to choose communist representatives at local and regional levels - which may well be used to exorcize those party members still imbued with the spirit of Solidarity, known in the jargon as "revisionists".

All of this, preferably un-aided by new talent, preferably un-compromised and relatively competent, to fill the vacant positions.

Brigadier-General Tadeusz Dziekan, head of the party's personnel department, presented a document at the plenary session defining the duties and tasks of future party activists as well as a list of positions that required party approval.

The point, he said, was to maintain and strengthen the party's vanguard role in society - that is, to insert party members in as many key positions as possible. For that reason, great value would be placed on professional skills and administrative competence as well as ideological purity.

Other issues raised were: ● Appeals to understand workers' problems and bring the party closer to the class that it is supposed to both serve. Only 40 per cent of the Party's membership are workers.

● Concern, especially among more dogmatic Marxists, about

wage differentials notably between state concerns and private enterprise; a particularly sensitive area since a new wage - system rewarding workers for higher productivity - is about to be introduced and may inflame worker discontent.

● The Catholic Church. There were surprisingly few attacks and they took the form of calling for demarcation between church and state in such things as education. Repeated calls for more Marxist-Leninist influence in schools and generally among young people.

One of the odd features of such top party meetings is that the infighting is almost always carried out before the session begins and the speeches are often therefore relaxed or amusing.

One was delivered by a peasant farmer Mr Mieczyslaw Makosymowicz, who criticized Mr Walesa: "Last year Mr Pritz winner was together with Mr Reagan boldly advocating sanctions the very sanctions that deprived my goose of fodder. When the American universities begin to run out of doctorates to give away, it would be worthwhile to think of putting on the same company for an Oscar Reagan for best director, Mr Walesa for best performer". The delegates hooted with laughter.



By numbers: Young offenders being drilled at reeducation camp in Peking.

A bullet in the back of the head

David Bonavia, Peking Correspondent, in this first of two articles on crime and corruption in China, reports on a grim phase of the anti-crime campaign.

Chinese police have nearly finished their task of shooting 5,000 criminals by the end of this month, as ordered by the party and Government during the summer, according to informed sources.

The huge crackdown on crime and corruption this year has resulted in executions in all main cities. Travellers report seeing many posters announcing executions, which are carried out immediately after sentencing or rejection of an appeal.

Bound criminals are being paraded through the streets of provincial cities, bearing big notices detailing their crimes, before being shot.

Crimes of violence - murder, rape and armed robbery - are the commonest capital offences, but malfeasance on a large scale can also bring the death penalty. Executions are often preceded

by big sentencing rallies in sports stadiums, but the executions are generally not in public. Prison staff attend as witnesses.

Soldiers bind the victims and force them to kneel and they are shot in the back of the head by a uniformed policeman. Members of the public are strongly in favour of executing violent criminals.

Leading article, page 13

Recently a man in the province of Hebei, in north China, was shot for embezzling the equivalent of £11,000 and "raping" 30 women. (The Chinese definition of rape includes seduction, but not adulterous affairs, which are called "social crimes".)

The man, in his late forties, had seven hideaways, where he took the women and drove from one to another, in a misappropriated bread van.

In another case police and troops last month mounted a huge hunt in Jiangxi province and shot dead two brothers.



The opening of China's doors to more foreign trade and foreign investment since the late 1970s has brought in "decadent bourgeois trends", in the view of officials who cling to the ideas associated with Mao Tse-tung.

Internal economic reform is also blamed for having made people too money-conscious and greedy.

In addition, there are more young people unemployed now, because of the Deng group's policy of cutting investment in heavy industry and the end of the policy of sending law-abiding but unemployed young people to rural areas to work among peasants. Some young people without jobs have banded together into street gangs, which are a big source of crime and delinquency.

The police have been rounding up young urban delinquents and many are expected to be sent to the province of Qinghai, adjoining Tibet and other remote areas where conditions are austere.

Tomorrow: Corruption

Albania throws a big party for Hoxha

Vienna (Reuter) - Albanians celebrated the seventy-fifth birthday yesterday of Mr Enver Hoxha, the Communist leader, with a festival in his birthplace, Albanian diplomats in Vienna said.

The Central Committee of the ruling Party of Labour also marked the event by sending Mr Hoxha, who is the longest-serving leader in the Communist world, "the most ardent revolutionary greetings", the diplomats said.

Celebrations began as early as September 30 when Mr Hoxha accepted the congratulations of a group of workers who visited him at his house in Tirana.

They reached a climax on Saturday in the southern town of Gjirokastë, where he was born on October 16, 1908, with a national folk festival attended by "vanguard workers, veteran working people of art, culture and science, military men and youngsters", the official news agency, Ata, said.



Hoxha: Ideologically rigid, unrepentant Stalinist.

Mr Hoxha, son of middle-class Muslim parents, came to power in 1944 after leading Albania's war resistance against occupying German and Italian troops, and ever since has governed his Balkan state with stern ideological rigidity.

In a reference to his unrepentant Stalinist views, the Central

Committee's message said: "As a loyal disciple of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, you have defended and further developed their ideas... in irreconcilable struggle with the renegades and enemies of communism."

Mr Hoxha's Stalinism has caused breaks with the ruling parties of the Soviet Union, China, Yugoslavia and every other communist state except Vietnam. It has also produced a series of purges within the Albanian party of former comrades of Mr Hoxha denounced for ideological deviation.

Describing his arrival at Gjirokastë's palace of sports, Ata said: "All the people present burst into ardent applause and cheers when the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, entered the hall."

"Our dear leader met cordially with folk singers, dancers and instrumentalists and embraced them with love."

Turkish terrorists die

From Rasit Gardilek, Ankara

Two Turkish terrorists, members of the underground Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Road) organization were killed and two others were captured during a dragnet operation near the northern Turkish town of Fatsa, the state radio announced on Saturday quoting a statement by the martial law authorities. One of the captured terrorists and two soldiers were injured.

Yacht faces race ban

From Tony Dubodina, Melbourne

The crew of a South African yacht who had planned to enter this year's Sydney to Hobart Blue Water classic yacht race, face being banned entry to Australia by the Federal Government.

Mr Stewart West, the Minister for Immigration, is understood to oppose the crew's entry, and Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, is expected to agree that the South African crew not be permitted entry. There are two grounds on which the Australian Government could refuse entry to the crew: 1, the crew effectively constitutes a team, banned under the government's policy on sporting contacts with South Africa, and 2, the crew, all navy personnel, are members of the armed forces of South Africa.

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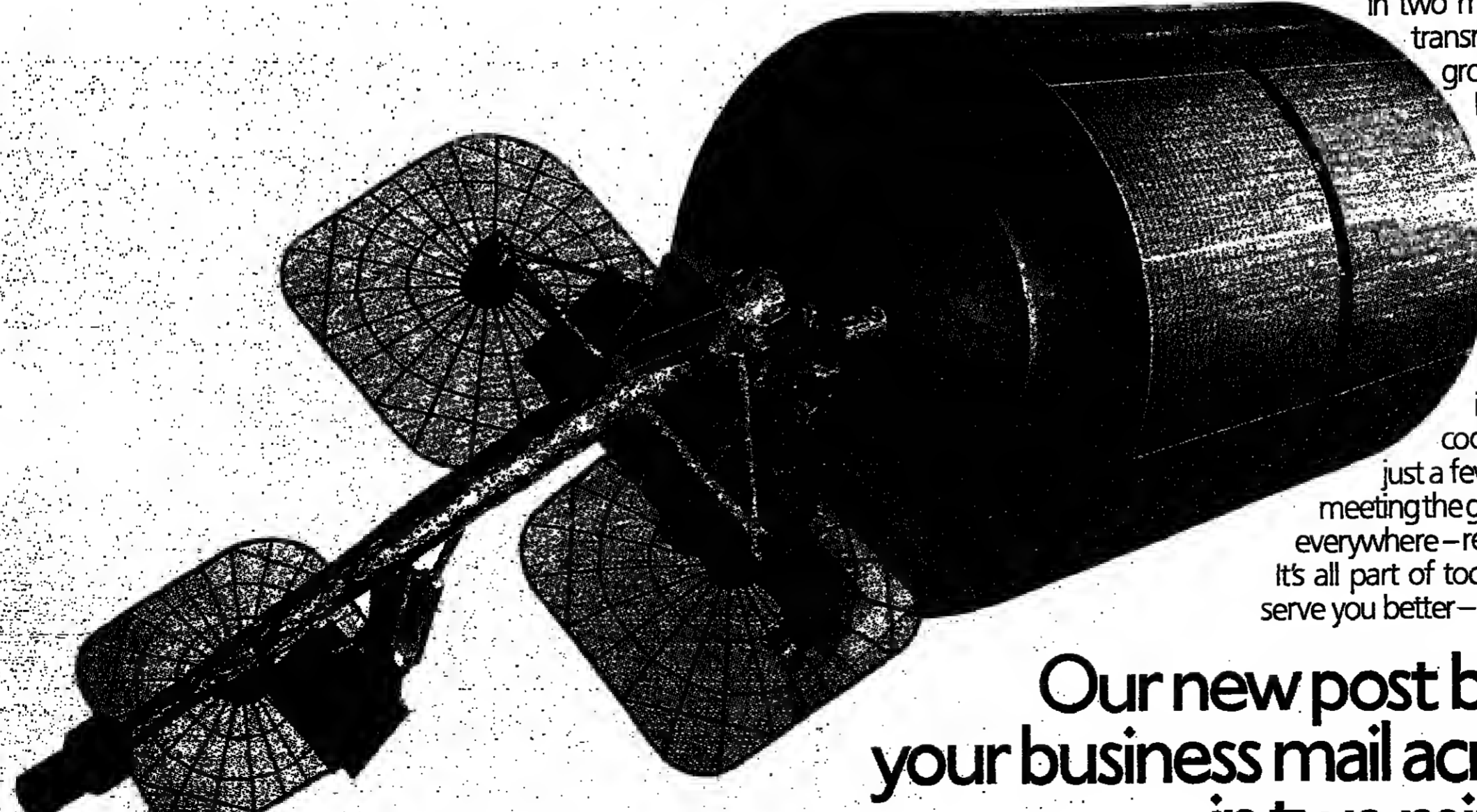
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Nakasone faces biggest test of political skill to hold Liberals together

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

The day before Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the former Prime Minister of Japan was found guilty last week and sentenced to four years in prison for accepting over £1.4m in bribes, the scene looked like Liberal Democratic Party politics as usual.

The present Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, sat next to his predecessor, Mr Zenko Suzuki, with a score of other top politicians at a hotel wedding party for the daughter of a fellow parliamentarian, whose late father was one of the giants of post-war politics.

Both Mr Nakasone and Mr Suzuki made congratulatory speeches, which waxed eloquently on memories of the bride's famous grandfather. They heaped praise on the bride's father, one of the rare LDP parliamentarians who belongs to none of the main personal factions which dominate the party. Mr Tanaka's being the largest. Occasionally, the two faction leaders could be seen chatting privately at the table.

This type of *memawashi* (literally, stirring the roots) is what binds the LDP together. Mr Nakasone, whose hold on the top job depends directly on support from the Suzuki and Tanaka factions, will need to cultivate all the roots he can to survive the events unfolding in the wake of the Tanaka verdict.

Mr Tanaka's adamant refusal to retire from politics or resign his seat in the Lower House has stretched the highly resilient political fabric of the LDP nearly to tearing point. A poll taken after the verdict by *Asahi Shimbun*, a leading daily, indicates that 80 per cent of the people in Japan believe Mr Tanaka should resign or retire. Within the party, with the obvious exception of Mr Tanaka's own faction, the resignation mood is strong. Barring a change of heart by Mr Tanaka, the outcome of events from now on will depend largely on Mr Nakasone's considerable political skill. He has so far trodden lightly on the matter, but tough decisions will have to be made soon.

How the LDP fares at the polls will in the large part determine whether Mr Nakasone will survive for a full second term as head of the party - a feat which no Prime Minister has managed since Mr Tanaka came to power.

There are several rivals for the top job lurking both in the non-mainstream factions, and within the Tanaka and Suzuki camps. To hold them at bay will require a great deal of political skill. As Mr Nakasone distances himself from Mr Tanaka's long shadow in the next few weeks, those skills will become more apparent.



Mr Nakasone: Survival test

The LDP, with its sheer numerical strength in the Diet, can probably hold off the most immediate threat: opposition party moves to submit a resolution calling for Mr Tanaka's resignation.

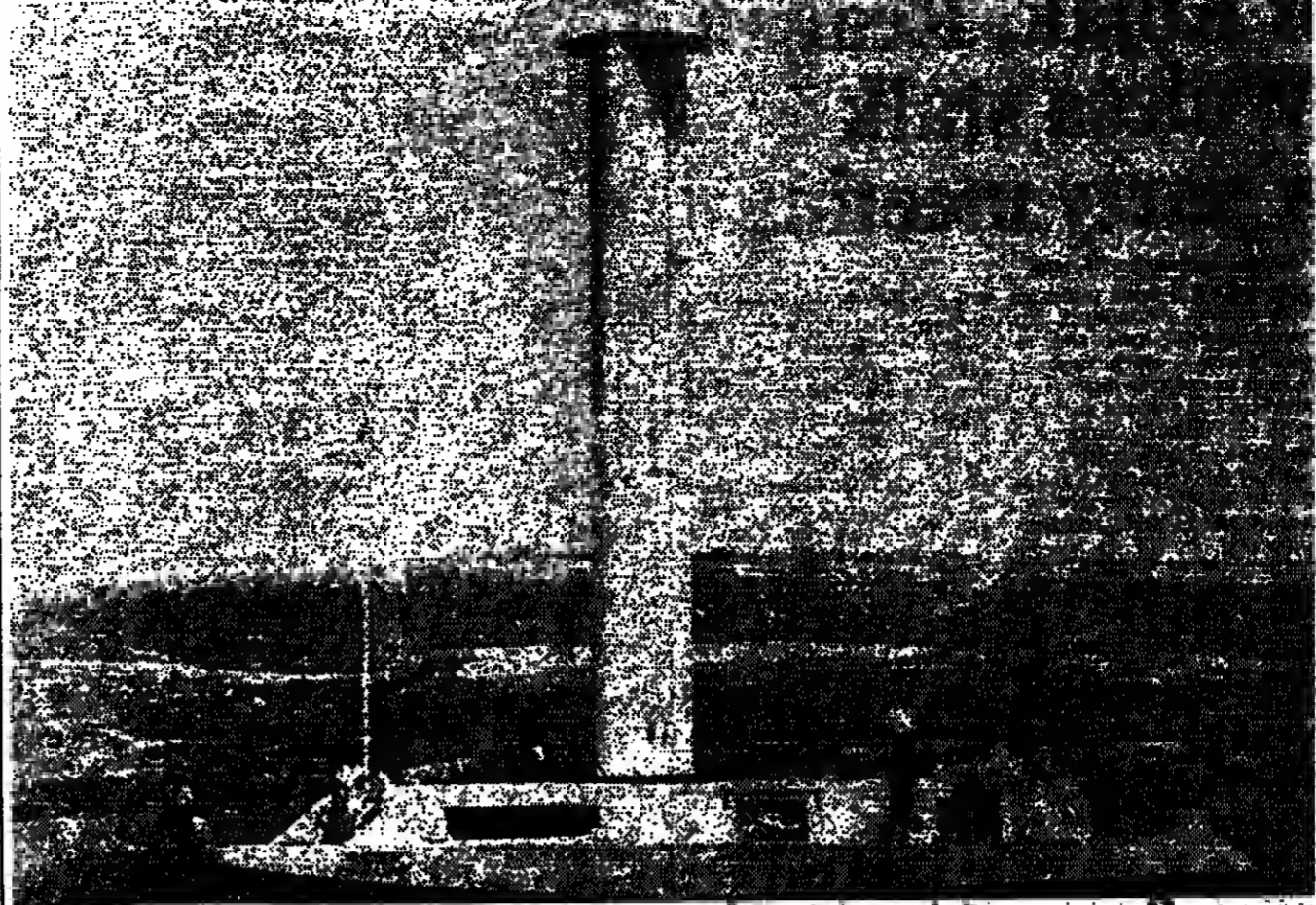
But parliamentary activity has ground to a halt since Wednesday's verdict, and will remain stalled this week until the LDP leaders piece together a compromise on how to proceed with the Tanaka issue.

A prolonged boycott by the opposition would be one added pressure on Mr Nakasone to call a general election in December, probably around Christmas, to clear the air.

Momentum for an early election has indeed been building for some time.

The Moulin à Vent, M. Jacques Cousteau's revolutionary wind-propelled catamaran with no sails, which has set off from Tangiers in Morocco on its maiden voyage to New York with the 73-year-old maritime explorer at the helm.

M. Jacques Cousteau, vice-president of the Cousteau Foundation in Paris, said the new energy-saving method of propulsion, evolved by the foundation after two years of research, could be of enormous benefit to the world's shipping, from oil tankers to fishing boats (Diana Geddes writes).



Cousteau gone with the wind - without sails

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The conventional double mast on M Cousteau's 74ft catamaran has been replaced by a single 44ft hollow cylinder, half the height of the mast, down either side of which runs a closable vent covered by a perforated sheet through which the wind can pass.

A boat using this method of propulsion could go just as fast as a sail-rigged boat of the same type and weight.

The Moulin à Vent, which has a maximum speed of 11 knots is expected to arrive in New York between November 10 and 15.

In cooperation with the French Government and a French shipping company, the foundation is now about to equip a 360ft, 4,000-ton cargo ship with its new system.

Socialist premiers honour Greece

From Mario Medina, Athens

The Socialist Prime Ministers of Portugal, Spain, France and Italy have been wallowing in sumptuous informality at a seaside luxury hotel near Athens, to air ideas and compare notes, but above all to honour Mr Andreas Papandreu, their Greek host and colleague, who celebrates his second anniversary in power. However, as they must fly back to their own countries later today they will miss the gigantic anniversary rally in the heart of Athens tomorrow night, which Mr Papandreu is to address under the dazzling glare of 600 powerful television lights.

The prime ministers may envy the triumph of their Greek colleague but not his record. For all the welcome reforms that the Greek Socialists have legislated during the first half of their four-year term, their performance has come dramatically short of voters' expectations on the things that really matter.

His fellow Socialists may detect familiar facets in Mr Papandreu's economic policies, but there is little to admire in their strikingly negative results which, after two years, it is becoming difficult to blame on "world recession" or the "chaos" inherited from the conservatives.

Some statistics are truly extraordinary: inflation is rising at more than 20 per cent, unemployment - practically unknown before - is above 10 per cent, 1,800 industries which made profits of 13.5 billion drachmas (£97m) in 1981, lost 17 billion drachmas in 1982 and expect even worse results this year.

More than 37,000 businesses went bankrupt, and after the number of bouncing cheques doubled to 45,200 strict penalties were enforced despite the 1983 wage freeze; competitiveness plummeted, and exports dropped although the drachma was devalued overall by 64 per cent.

All of this has happened.



Mr Papandreu: Second anniversary in power

despite an unprecedented calm on the labour front. Within the last 12 months Greece's foreign exchange earning capacity dropped by £1.7 billion, despite the huge inflow of European Community funds, and loans from Western banks. As an opposition leader said recently: "The Government has tucked its ideology in the left pocket and its wallet in the right."

Where this left-wing ideology emerges in sharp relief is in foreign affairs where Mr Papandreu, unlike his fellow socialists who have digested their role in the Western context, combines a systematic pro-Soviet bias with a complete dependence on the United States and the West for national security and cash.

What forces the Greek Socialists to deviate from the orthodox path so far on such crucial issues as Nato, American bases and the European Community, is the need to be secure from the West the means to fend off the assumed Turkish military threat, and the risk of an economic crash.

Bourassa comeback in Quebec

From John Best, Ottawa

Mr Robert Bourassa has recaptured the leadership of the Liberal Party of Quebec, thereby taking a giant stride toward becoming again the Premier of the predominantly French-speaking province.

Mr Bourassa, aged 50, staged a remarkable political comeback on Saturday night in Quebec City, sweeping to a first-ballot victory over two other candidates.

He polled 2,138 votes, or about 75 per cent of the total. Mr Pierre Paradis, a 33-year-old member of the Quebec National Assembly, obtained 353 votes, while Mr Daniel Johnson, aged 38, also a member of the Assembly, received 343 votes.

Mr Bourassa's widely predicted triumph automatically makes him a threat to the position of Mr René Lévesque, the separatist-minded Premier, who pushed him out of office seven years ago.

Recent opinion polls have shown the Liberals, even without a leader, have far more popular support than Mr Lévesque's Parti Québécois (PQ), which advocates the independence of Quebec from the rest of Canada.

However, it could be two years or more until the next provincial general election takes place.

The slim, academic-looking Mr Bourassa was Premier of Quebec - population 6,000,000 - from 1970 to 1976. His term ended in disaster when amid widespread charges of government corruption, mismanagement and patronage, the PQ stormed into power with its promise of good government and referendum on independence.

Mr Bourassa resigned in some disgrace as Liberal leader and opposition leader, and was replaced by Mr Claude Ryan, a former newspaper publisher.

In his victory on Saturday, Mr Bourassa confidently predicted victory for the Liberals, saying that 1985 will witness "the liberation of Quebec from the PQ."

Farm ministers feel the chill of EEC freeze

From Ian Murray, Brussels

EEC Agriculture Ministers must today consider tightening their belts. The common agricultural policy (CAP) has been eating up more and more of the Community budget, and that two-day meeting in Luxembourg, the ministers will be forced to consider rationing.

Last week, as a precautionary measure, the European Commission ordered a 10-day freeze on payments of some advances for premiums and export refunds. It will have to extend the freeze to the end of the year when it meets again on Wednesday to give it any chance of success.

The Commission believes it must save up to £360m from this year's budget if the Community is not to break its

Thais fear Soviet might

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

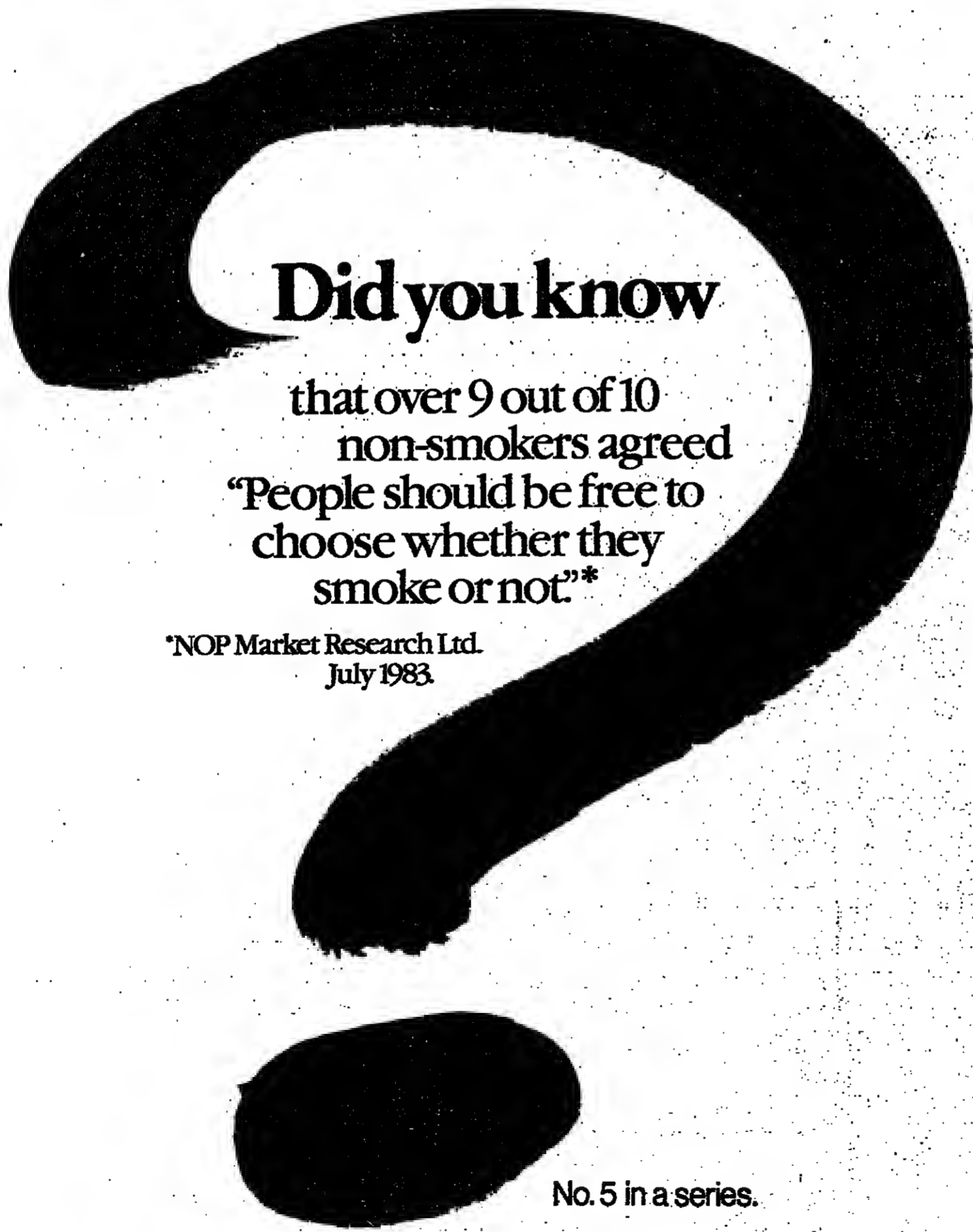
Thailand should expand its armed forces to provide for stability and to meet the huge build-up of Soviet strength in the region, according to General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, the newly appointed Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

General Arthit, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the Army, told a Bangkok newspaper that even though it was high, defence spending was only just enough to keep the forces going.

This financial year Thailand is spending more than £1,000m on defence - almost 20 per cent of the national budget.

The general said he had asked the United States during a recent visit to increase its military aid, especially easier payment terms for weapons Thailand is buying.

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Policy of reducing disqualification

Regina v Thomas (Kevin)

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Michael Davies and Mr Justice French

[Judgment delivered October 14]

Well established sentencing policy was that a long period of driving disqualification might be contrary to public interest in being counter-productive by leaving further motorist offenders from a young motorist seemingly incapable of leaving vehicles alone.

Consequently the sentencing policy could amount to grounds for mitigating the normal consequences of a conviction for motorist offences and enabled the court to impose a period of less than the statutory minimum of two years under section 19(4) of the Transport Act 1968.

The Lord Chief Justice so stated when giving the court's reserved judgment allowing an appeal by Kevin Thomas, aged 25, against disqualification for two years imposed at Old Bailey Crown Court (Judge Geoffrey Jones) on pleas of guilty to two offences of driving while disqualified.

He was sentenced also to six months' imprisonment which had served. On appeal the period of disqualification was reduced to one year.

Section 19 provides: "(2) Where a person is convicted of an offence... and the penalty points to be taken account of... number 12 or more, the court shall order him to be disqualified for not less than the minimum period defined in subsection (4) unless the court is satisfied, having regard to all the circumstances not excluded by subsection (6), that there are grounds for mitigating the normal consequences of the conviction and thinks fit to order him to be disqualified for a shorter period..."

"(10) No account is to be taken under subsection (2) of (a) any circumstances... alleged to make... any of the offences out a serious one; (b) hardship, other than exceptional hardship; or (c) any circumstances which... have been taken into account under that subsection..."

By section 19(4) the minimum period was six months, or one or two years, depending on previous disqualifications.

Mr T. J. Spencer, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the appellant had an appalling driving record. At least four times previously he had been before the court for driving while disqualified and he was imprisoned for the offence in 1981 and 1982. The trial judge's view that the appellant was quite arrogant in relation to the law was amply justified.

Nevertheless the judge would have liked to disqualify the appellant for less than two years. He was influenced by the recently accepted sentencing policy: to such a

case that, with persons such as the appellant, who seemed to be incapable of leaving motor vehicles alone, to impose a period of disqualification which would extend for a substantial period after their release from prison might well, and in many cases certainly would, invite the offender to commit further offences in relation to motor vehicles.

In other words, a long period of disqualification might well be counter-productive and so contrary to the public interest. It was unnecessary to refer to a line of cases; a good recent example was *R v Farnes* (The Times October 12, 1982).

Judge Jones concluded, after hearing argument, that he was precluded by the Transport Act 1968 - the relevant part of which came into operation on November 1, 1982 - from imposing a period of disqualification of less than two years.

Undoubtedly before November 1, 1982 the courts had power to do that which they often did. However, section 19 of the 1968 Act introduced tighter restrictions on the power of a court to reduce what would otherwise be a mandatory period of disqualification.

It was conceded at trial and on appeal that the appellant was caught by the provisions in that (i) his penalty points to be taken into account totalled 12 or more, and (ii) more than one previous disqualification had to be taken into account.

Accordingly the court was obliged to disqualify him for not less than two years unless the court was satisfied in accordance with section 19(2).

Counsel for the appellant submitted that none of the three exceptions which the court was required not to take account of applied to the present case. Quite clearly (a) and (c) did not - it had not been, and could not be, contended that the offences were not serious and there were no circumstances which had been taken into account on an earlier occasion for the purposes set out in subsection (6).

That left subsection (b), "hardship other than exceptional hardship". It could not be said that the disqualification constituted "exceptional hardship"; if it did, of course, the task of the trial judge and the Court of Appeal would have been easy.

Their Lordships had to ask themselves whether to have regard to the principle of sentencing policy was taking account of "hardship". If so it would have to be excluded from consideration.

In their Lordships' judgment a proper construction of the statute did not lead to that result. To have regard to the well settled policy, in other words to the public interest, was not taking account of "hardship" any more than of "exceptional hardship".

Therefore, were there, within section 19(2), circumstances not

excluded by subsection (6) - and the principle of sentencing policy to question was not so excluded - in which the court could say that it was satisfied that there were "grounds for mitigating the normal consequences of the conviction"?

The principle of sentencing policy did constitute such ground. The judge would have been entitled in law to do that which he wished to do. However, a culpable offender like the appellant could not expect that his period of disqualification would be on longer than the period which he was likely to spend in prison.

The period of disqualification had to depend on all the facts of the particular case. The appropriate period of disqualification, reflecting sentencing policy and the circumstances of the appellant, would be not two years but one year. To that extent the appeal was allowed.

Their Lordships would add that they were at one stage troubled by the apparent anomaly that a persistent offender like the appellant

might escape the minimum obligatory disqualification on account of sentencing policy while a person of reasonably good record and character who happened to acquire the appropriate number of penalty points might find himself unable to found successfully any argument against the imposition of the minimum obligatory disqualification.

The answer to that apparent anomaly was provided by counsel, who pointed out that the lesser gravity of such an offender's case would no doubt be reflected in the punishment meted out to him apart from disqualification.

A less serious offender - although he might have to be disqualified for a longer period - might well have been fined. The apparent anomaly was no good reason for departing from what their Lordships had endorsed as good sentencing policy, which could still be lawfully implemented in proper cases notwithstanding the changes introduced by the 1981 Act.

Queen's Bench Division

Citizen's wife had no right to enter UK

Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Braahmhatt

Before Mr Justice Woolf

[Judgment delivered October 12]

A woman who was the wife of a British citizen but who did not have a right of abode in the United Kingdom, was required to hold entry clearance in accordance with rules 46 to 49 of the *Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules* (HC 169) in order to obtain leave to enter the country.

Mr K. S. Nathan, for the applicant, Mr John Laws for the secretary of state.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that the applicant was a Commonwealth citizen who married a British citizen in India on January 25, 1983. In March 1983 she applied for entry clearance at the British High Commission but because of the delay involved in obtaining entry clearance, she decided to come to the UK without waiting for it.

When she arrived on March 8, 1983 she was refused entry on the basis that she did not have entry clearance.

It was accepted that before the British Nationality Act 1981, the applicant would not have needed entry clearance. She would have had a right of abode which would have

been proved by a certificate of patriality. The law was changed by the 1981 Act just 25 days before her marriage.

The immigration officer considered that entry clearance was required because rules 46 to 49 were applicable. It was submitted on behalf of the applicant that they were not.

The rules clearly dealt with the entry of a wife of a person who was settled in the UK and in such a case, the wife clearly required entry clearance. It was submitted that the applicant was not to be treated as the wife of a person settled in the UK but was to be treated as the wife of a British citizen, and that the legislation and rules made a clear distinction between persons settled in the UK and persons who were British citizens.

It was submitted on behalf of the immigration officer that if that was so, a substantial class of people was totally ignored by the rules; that although a person was a British citizen, he was also a person settled in the UK, and so the rules applied to the applicant.

His Lordship considered that although the rules did not purport expressly to deal with wives of British citizens, they did in fact do so. Accordingly the immigration officer's approach was perfectly proper, entry clearance was required and the application would be refused.

Solicitors: Marikand-Chinwoon, Forest Gate, Treasury Solicitor.

Challenging commons registrations

In re West Anstey Common Before Mr Justice Whitford [Judgment delivered October 12]

His Lordship dismissed with costs an appeal by Mr H. M. J. Harrison against the decision of Mr L. J. Morris Smith, a Commons Commissioner in relation to West Anstey Common, Devon, dated January 29, 1982. The appeal to the Chancery Division was based on the contention that the commissioner erred in law in not inquiring into the validity of the whole of the registered unit, in the land section, when a part only of the registration had been referred to him. The numerous respondents were persons who had claimed rights of common over the register unit.

Mr Vivian Chapman for the appellant, Miss Sheila Cameron, QC for the respondents.

MR JUSTICE WHITFORD said that on January 29, 1982, Mr Morris Smith gave a decision concerning West Anstey Common (including Anstey Rhinney Moor, Guphill Common, Anstey Moosey Common, Woodland Common and part of Twicken Common) all in north Devon, which had been registered as common land to the register maintained by Devon County Council, as unit No CL 143.

The appellant, Hugh Michael James Harrison, who had inherited his father's interests at about the time when various claims and objections were being registered pursuant to the Commons Registration Act 1965, now appealed by way of case stated under section 18 of the Act, on the ground that the commissioner's decision was erroneous in point of law.

There were a number of entries in the rights section of the register. The only objection as to the land section, objection 529, had been made by Messrs E. J. and G. E. Nicholls, on the ground that Woodland Common was and always had been private property over which there had never been any rights of common.

In his decision the Commissioner said that objection 529 related only to part of the register unit in the south east corner, known as Woodland Common, of which the objectors had been registered as owners. Only certain of the rights entries related to Woodland Common, and the commissioners said that there was no need to consider the evidence since ultimately the parties concerned accepted the objection.

Ms P. J. Tuckett, (a claimant in the rights section) was not present or represented and in the absence of evidence to establish her right the commissioner thought that he must regard the objection as successful,

and he would therefore exclude Woodland Common from the land registered to the land section.

That brought his Lordship to the principal point in Mr Chapman's case that the commissioner was bound, once objection 529 had been taken, to inquire into the validity not only of the objection to so far as it related to Woodland Common, but as to the validity of the whole registration, although no other objections had been taken as to any other part of the land.

It was said that no objections had been taken, by the appellant or his father, 10 years ago when one might have thought they would be taken, that Anstey Rhinney Moor and Guphill Common ought not to have been admitted to registration.

It was said that it might seem hard so far as other parties were concerned that no objections having been taken then there should now be a re-hearing in which objections which ought to have been taken, could have been taken and were not taken then would be argued.

It was also said that quite plainly the scheme of the Act and the regulations made thereunder were based on a very tight time table and that no provision was made for any discretion in favour of anyone who had failed to object after the expiry of the relevant period for making objections.

But, as Mr Chapman rightly said, the court should not consider how hard it might be on others if in fact there had been an error of law and the matter would have to go back in that event whatever the cost in time and money might be to everybody concerned.

There were a number of entries to the rights section affecting the "Harrison" land, but no objections had been made against those claims. The question for his Lordship was whether the commissioner was bound to inquire into the whole registration, as Mr Chapman contended, or whether his duty was rather more limited, as Miss Cameron contended, to give a decision as to the inclusion of Woodland Common in the registration.

Mr Chapman contended that the Act plainly provided that where objections were made to entries in the land section they could only be made in respect of the entry as a whole, because there was no express power in the Act for an objection to be made in respect of a part only of the land registration.

A casual observer might consider that to be a rather extraordinary provision in an Act intended to provide for the making of claims, the entry of objections and the disposal thereof within as short a time as might be possible without incurring unnecessary expense.

Section 5 was concerned to ensure that proper publicity was given to registrations and objections thereto. Nothing to the language of that section seemed to exclude the

possibility of objecting to part of a registration. It would be absurd to envisage a procedure which because a challenge was made to a part only required consideration of the whole.

Section 6 contemplated confirmation of a registration, with or without modification, which, to his Lordship's mind, was a clear indication that the framers of the provisions envisaged modifications by objections to part only of a registration.

Miss Cameron had referred to regulation 5 (4) of the Commons Registration (Objections and Maps) Regulations (SI 1968 No 989) which provided that where an objection was made to part only of the land comprised in the register unit, a plan clearly identifying the land to which the objection related had to accompany the objection form.

Mr Chapman sought to persuade his Lordship that a distinction was to be drawn between objection to a registration and the grounds thereof which might relate only to a part, and that the commissioner was bound to inquire into the whole although the objection related only to a part.

What was in fact referred to in a commissioner was only a part of a registration and it seemed strange to his Lordship that it should be thought that there was any power for the commissioner to go to any other matters.

In support of his argument, Mr Chapman relied upon *In re Sutton Common, Wimborne*, ([1982] 1 WLR 647).

But *In re Sutton Common* had to be considered in relation to its own special facts. There a small part of

the land should never have been included and once the only rights claimant had disappeared, the commissioner was left to consider only whether the land was waste of a manor. The circumstances in that case were wholly different from the present case.

It was only when a question of registration requiring confirmation was referred to a commissioner that any question of onus of proof arose. Here all that was referred to the commissioner was whether Woodland Common should be included in the register, and to that the commissioner was able to reach an amply justified decision.

His Lordship could not accept that no other objection having been taken in the land section that there was any justification for, let alone obligation upon, the commissioner to inquire into the validity of the registration, other than in respect of this small part of the whole. Had there been any doubt the onus would have rested on the Anstey Parish Council who made the original entry.

While agreeing that relevant evidence should not be excluded, the appellant's evidence, though highly relevant to the "Harrison" land, was not relevant to the question before the commissioner. Nor was there any need to make any findings on the evidence relating to the status of Woodland Common. Accordingly the appeal had to be dismissed with costs.

Solicitors: Robbins Olivey & Blake Laphorn for Barrow & Chapman, Dulverton; Crosse Wyatt & Co, South Molton and Mr J. K. Whitcut, Taunton.

Deportation order appeal

Regina v Immigration Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Muruganandarrajah

Regina v Immigration Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Sureshkumar

Division on October 14 and refused two applications for judicial review.

HIS LORDSHIP said that in each case a deportation order had been made and directions for removal to Sri Lanka had been given. Each applicant wished to raise before the adjudicator and tribunal the issue that the directions should not be made because each applicant should be granted political asylum. The applicants were Tamil and contended that they would be subject to arrest in Sri Lanka.

Having regard to the language of section 17(1), a person could appeal only on the ground that he ought to be removed to a different country specified by him and not on the basis of any wider ground.

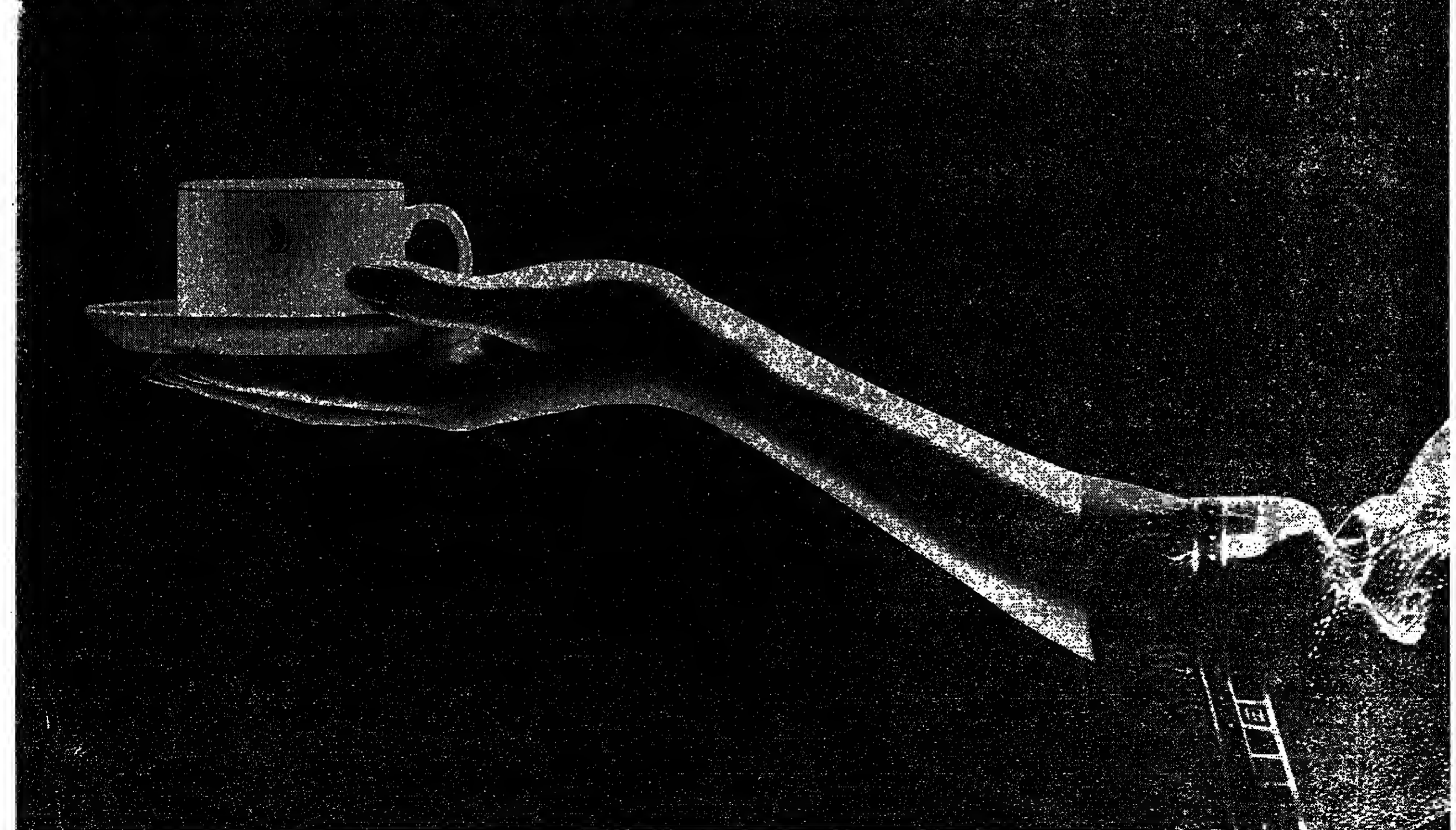
Making judges' lives easier

Mosvold Rederi A/S v Food Corporation of India

Life would be much easier if shipowners and charterers would (a) refrain from making sophisticated bargains about demurrage; and (b) express their bargains clearly; either by itself would help.

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, sitting with Lord Justice May and Lord Justice Dillon, so stated in delivering the reserved judgment of the Court of Appeal on October 14 dismissing an appeal by charterers from the judgment of Mr Justice Staughton ([1983] 2 Lloyd's Rep. 569).

A FEW HOURS GRACE BEFORE THE MADNESS STARTS ALL OVER AGAIN.



In today's business world you must put time aside to slow yourself down. And one place you can do that is in the privacy of our Business Class cabin. Relaxing in an exclusively designed seat some airlines would be pleased to call First Class. Here, as you stretch out in an area roomier than

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allowance is thirty kilos. And it was good to find that we reserved your favourite seat when your secretary booked the ticket. And that our Premium Accommodation Plan service has your hotel confirmed well ahead. Knowing too, that your luggage will be cleared before most others when your land helps take the

edge off the business pressures you expect to encounter at the other end. But from this height, as you leisurely consider a brandy offered by our gentle hostesses in sarong kebays, any problems on the ground are starting to look a little insignificant. SINGAPORE AIRLINES BUSINESS CLASS

Socialist premier honours Greece

feel the breeze

The camp on the River Kwai

The clandestine diary of Dr Robert Hardie was compiled in various Japanese prison camps between 1942 and 1945. Written on stolen scraps of paper, hidden inside a hospital vacuum flask, it was buried in a box in the cemetery at Chungkai camp...

Born in 1904, Dr Hardie was educated at Fettes College, Edinburgh, and at Trinity College, Oxford, before entering the administrative grade of the Home Civil Service. He resigned in 1930 to read medicine at Edinburgh University...

After the war he remained in Malaya until 1951, when he returned to Scotland. Between 1952 and 1967 he was successively Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Argyll; Medical Officer of Health, Berwickshire; and Medical Officer of Health under the Ministry of Overseas Development in Trilawny, Jamaica...

His diary was not published during his lifetime because, according to his widow, Mrs Elspeth Hardie, the more sensational books on the subject made him feel that he would be cashing in...

This first of three extracts begins when Dr Hardie had been a prisoner for more than a year; disease and death were already common place. After a five-week march up-river through difficult terrain, he and fellow captives arrived at the village of Takannu...

MAY 15, 1943

We have now been in this Takannu camp for 10 days. Already here on our arrival was 16th Battalion, living under appalling conditions, crowded in ragged leaking tents, with terrible food - nothing but rice and a modicum of what the Japanese say is dried seaweed...

The accommodation for the men in this camp is hopelessly inadequate: the tents are crammed, but still men have to sleep in the open (some prefer to) or under such primitive shelters as they can improvise with bamboo and a little thatch and perhaps a groundsheet...

There are a number of Dutch in the camp, mostly Eurasians, whose insatiable habits fill us with dismay, with sparsity so prevalent and flies so numerous. We are having about four deaths a day at present. Desperately sick men are brought in from neighbouring small camps where there are no British medical officers or orderlies...

Abridged from The Burma-Siam Railway: The Secret Diary of Dr Robert Hardie, published on October 25 by Imperial War Museum Publications, price £9.95



Robert Hardie sketched many of the things he saw as a POW between 1942 and 1945. Left: the hospital camp at Takannu, close by the railway which followed the line of the River Kwai. Above: Japanese guards and an insect.

The Japanese are having a "speedo-speedo" - driving all possible men out to work, ruthlessly cutting down the numbers of people available to do the water carrying and cooking, and as often as not refusing to allow us a single man or spade for the needs of camp sanitation. The shortage of latrines is appalling and the condition of the camp and surroundings consequently frightful. The Nips keep demanding more men for the railway...

MAY 26, 1943

This is cholera all right. There have been 10 deaths already, death supervening within 36 hours of the onset of vomiting symptoms. The Japanese are much alarmed by this development. Their first step was to have a bamboo fence built between their part of the camp and ours. At the gate is a box, with a folded-up sack soaked in disinfectant, lying in it. Anyone passing into the Japanese area must wipe his feet on this mat. He must also wash his hands in a bowl of disinfectant along-side.

A site on a rough slope outside the hospital area, and separated from it by a small ravine, has been designated by Colonel Yanagida and Nobusawa as the place where three tents, which they will give us to accommodate cholera cases, will be pitched. They have already given us one extra tent for speugs. If a man in the main camp gets cholera, the other occupants of his tent are quarantined - they don't go out to work, are confined to a small area but are available for jobs about the camp. By this means we have got men to dig some new latrines. But it needed a cholera epidemic to do it.

Bathing in the river has been stopped. All purchases from Siamese boats and barges, even of eggs for cooking, have been prohibited. The whole camp is to be inoculated with cholera vaccine. A Japanese pathologist from the laboratory a few kilometres down-river was here a couple of days ago. He said he had identified the vibrio in specimens. He seemed to know something of his subject.

The Nips, it will be seen, are doing everything to prevent the spread of the cholera. They have done nothing at all for the men who get it. Dr Wardener is trying to organize a supply of saline for intravenous administration, but there are great difficulties.

Cooking, which had become a little more varied before the cholera broke out - local purchase of sugar, soya bean and some frying oil (pork fat) - has been restricted again to rice and stew, to give as little chance as possible to flies to spread infection by contaminating incompletely covered food. The river has risen a good deal.

MAY 22, 1943

The conditions in the hospital are really terrible. The few tents are crowded, six or seven people on each side lying on roughly flattened bamboo slats. Most of them are severe dysenteries; they are helpless. There is a lot of rain now, and the tents leak. There is only one bedpan in the whole hospital, and three enamelled pots. The weather is too wet to get the patients outside every day - even if there were stretchers to carry them on - and even if they could be got out we have no soap and cloths to clean the tents up. The stench and squalor of these tents is shocking. What is surprising is how the orderlies manage to keep them from becoming worse.

Nursing in any ordinary sense of the word is practically impossible. It is no wonder that some of these men despair; last night one of them tried to saw through the arteries of his wrists against a sharp edge of cut bamboo. It's a wonder more don't attempt to do away with themselves. But they need hardly trouble. When they have reached that stage they are almost certain to die anyway.

MAY 23, 1943

Still raining. There are some cases in the hospital which seem very like cholera - vomiting, watery diarrhoea, cramps, intense prostration and dehydration. With the numberless flies and the continued rain, which effectually prevents airing and cleaning the tents, the hospital is truly a sinister and depressing place. It looks as though we are in for a disastrous epidemic.

MAY 29, 1943

Fifty-six cholera cases so far, of whom 21 have died. There is still a number of very severe dysentery plus beriberi plus malaria cases. The new cholera site has been completed and the tents pitched: they are in fact already occupied. The river is rising.

JUNE 1, 1943

The total of cholera cases is now over 80, with 35 deaths. Rain is falling almost continuously and it is not possible to do anything without getting soaked. The tents leak abominably, and there are quite a number of men who have not even tents to cover them. We are told that more tents are coming, meanwhile all we have had is a pep talk by the Jap colonel, to the effect that although the country is beautiful, it is unhealthy and we must look after our health.

JUNE 2, 1943

The rain goes on - the monsoon in full blast. In the mornings, mist wreathes and smokes along the hillside above us, green with its feathery bamboos and tall trees. In the soaked stillness of the air, out of the wet woods, come occasional plangent and fluty bird notes. It is wet, wet, but rather impressive and beautiful.

JUNE 7, 1943

A lot of rain still. The river has risen over 10 feet in its wide bed and is swirling down in a steady yellow rush, submerging the willow-like bushes along the banks and carrying down on its surface great matted tangles of trees and bamboos. The cholera epidemic is now tending to abate. Let's hope the anti-cholera measures will also reduce dysentery.

JUNE 13, 1943

I have been having malaria. This is my fifth day of quinine. I never had the typical ague or shiver. The first night curious cold crawling chills played up and down my spine. The headache and bone ache were severe - and, of course, a bamboo bed is not very comfortable even if one is well. Sweating so much.

MAY 27, 1943

Our food is now improved - a fair amount of vegetable, as well as a better allowance of meat. The Japs have given us a little diesel oil for anti-fly measures and anti-malaria work. We have found some breeding places not far from the camp and treat them at frequent intervals.

JUNE 17, 1943

The cholera epidemic is abating, but men are still dying from the after-effects as there is practically no food available which they can assimilate.

JUNE 23, 1943

I am feeling pretty well again. Cholera has disappeared from this camp, though some of the men who have had it and are unable to pick up - it is a frightfully severe and prostrating illness - are still dying, more or less of exhaustion. Occasional cases of cholera come in from surrounding camps.

The troops - and particularly perhaps the officers' battalion - in the "fit" camp a little bit up-river from here are being driven extremely hard by the Japanese engineers, who see their slave manpower dwindling away with ill-health. They are paraded when it is just light - so they have to get their breakfast in the dark if at all - and do not finish till 9pm.

A Japanese colonel is said to have expressed the view that not much more work could be got out of the troops up here. They are certainly going down in large numbers with various forms of disease; so the Jap engineers, who do not regard ill-health as a reason for not working (at least among the slaves), are working the remainder harder and harder as time gets shorter and they feel less certain of getting their railway finished by the date aimed at.

JUNE 27, 1943

For leagues around us lie the wet rocky hills with their dense bamboo thickets and their great forest trees, their cliffs and deep foliage-choked ravines, the sinister and melancholy walls of our prison. Neater at hand, one thinks of the cholera, dysentery and malaria tents with their helpless emaciated occupants lying in squalor, many of them inevitably and despairingly sinking towards death. Sometimes they cry out meaninglessly in their restless discomfort during these long nights; sometimes you hear a weak voice calling for an orderly to attend him, and the short exchange of speech. Then silence again.

© Elspeth Hardie, 1983

TOMORROW Signs of hope falling from the skies

moreover... Miles Kington

The jazz of ages

New Orleans When I first fell in love with jazz in the mid 1950s I knew that New Orleans was the place to go to. I also knew that I had left it far too late. If jazz history was to be believed, which it sometimes is. Most of the best musicians had left the Crescent City by about 1920 to go on and make their names in Chicago, New York and the world. All that was left in New Orleans was a few old men barely keeping the tradition alive.

And now quite unexpectedly I have got to New Orleans at last, only to find that there is a great deal of jazz here, probably much more than there was in the 1950s. It isn't so much that it has revived here as that it has been brought back, mostly by young white players from America, Britain and Scandinavia, players who have so fallen in love with the music that they are prepared to lug their trumpets and clarinets half way across the world to set up their own bands in the traditional marching bands you will spot eager young white faces among the older black ones.

This is about as extraordinary a thing as it would be if London were rediscovered as the home of music hall, with pilgrims coming to London to search out the old singers and comedians, or if young Americans flocked to London to sing traditional music hall songs in East End bars. What makes it odder still is that jazz is not central to the lives of most people in New Orleans.

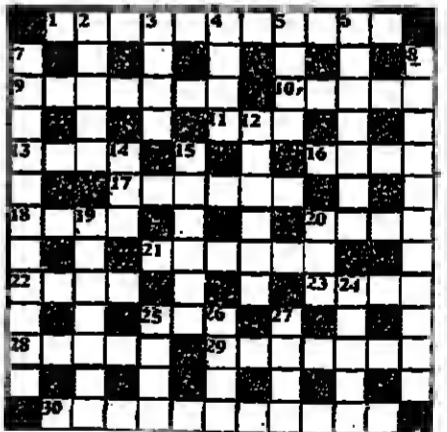
It certainly doesn't play a central part in the life of the black community, from whence it came all those years ago. I had lunch yesterday at Buster Homes, a small eating house on the edge of the French quarter which features red beans and rice, the dish beloved of Louis Armstrong. There were one or two jazz rollers on the walls along with boxing posters and pictures of black celebrities but among the hundreds of records in the juke box there was only one by a jazz artist, Louis himself. All the rest were a rhythm 'n' blues, soul, modern rock, and even a few singles by British groups.

If you wander at night down Bourbon Street, the tourist strip of the French Quarter, you will hear - just as the guide book says - music coming out of almost every doorway. A lot of it is young white jazz, but a lot of it is other stuff - country music, rock 'n' roll, strip club backing tracks and, at the 500 Club, some very good all-black rhythm 'n' blues bands. On the corner of St Peter's Street you come at last to a really classy black jazz artist, trumpeter Wallace Davenport. But ironically he isn't elderly and traditional enough to get a good crowd; the spectators are all around the corner at Preservation Hall.

This stark room, looking rather like a National Trust property before renovation has started, has been devoted for the last 20 years to giving the old guys a place to play. Impossible to tell how old some of them are, but over 70 and 80 is not uncommon. You pay a dollar to get in and you may not smoke, drink, eat or even sit - only listen in reverence to the survivors doing their thing, and doing it rather well, especially in the case of clarinetist Willie Humphrey. After 40 minutes we give them a standing ovation, no other kind of ovation being possible, and are ushered out in time for the next shift.

Authenticity is not just a key word, it is now a gimmick. It suddenly occurred to me, as I stood wedged between German students and a group from Wisconsin, that by dispensing with all tourist gimmicks these old guys had packed in more visitors than any of the hip joints on Bourbon Street. Two hundred of us at a dollar a head, a fresh house every 60 minutes. That is a lot of money. I certainly hope that most of it is going to the boys in the band. After a lifetime of being left behind by jazz history they deserve it.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 177)



- ACROSS: 1 R.C. permit (5,6), 2 Modern Persian (4), 3 Spongy goo (3), 4 Hop kiln (4), 5 Foot digit (3), 6 Profoundly wise (4), 7 Conspirative (6), 8 Paid-for payment (7), 9 Woman warrior (6), 10 Fanning remarks (6,5), 11 Rubber wheel ring (4), 12 Bracing air (6), 13 Pointless (5), 14 Noisy chatter (3), 15 Pupil diaphragm (4), 16 Elaborate Japanese drama (7), 17 Profuse outpour (4), 18 Hair knot (7), 19 Atlas mountain (3), 20 Two year old sheep (3), 21 Indian light vehicle (5), 22 Shop staff union (1,1,1,1,1), 23 Not encumbered (7), 24 Army doctors' body (1,1,1,1), 25 Apply diligently (7,4), 26 Complete (4), 27 Clothed (4)

Solution to Saturday's prize puzzle will appear on Saturday. Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

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MODERN TIMES



A sideways look at the British way of life

FAST FOOD by Robin Young

There is nothing essentially wrong with food being fast. Edouard de Pomiane realistically subtitled his collection of 300 recipes for 'Cooking in Ten Minutes'.

McDonald's are on King William Street to offer breakfast to City workers streaming from London Bridge. Burger King's branch in Coventry Street pipes classical music at lunchtime.

Of course our popular national dish is fast food - fish and chips. Though usually cast in only a supporting role in fast food chains, we still bolt £220 million worth a year.

Do not blame the Americans. Plato identified the stomach as seat of the soul, but no doubt the ancient Greeks had fast food vendors at the first Olympic Games.

Soyer's army field stove was a model piece of industrial catering equipment, and his soup kitchens for the poor were a pioneering fast food chain.

Soyer's abortive scheme in 1851 was called

'The Gastronomic Symposium of All Nations'. It failed then, but flourishes on British streets today.

A recent addition is the French croissant, overburdened with fillings at glitzy palaces such as Croissant Show opposite Charing Cross.

The public muddle fast food with junk food. That is partly because both are sold through the same outlets.

Napoleon was not the first to insist that stomachs are what armies march on. In Britain today there is a queasiness about the things we eat.

Our appetites are dulled by the uncomfortable knowledge that as technology advances, food definitions become looser.

described), yet a 'jumbo burger' could be only one tenth meat. And meat itself can include the feet, intestines, lungs, oesophagus, rectum, spinal cord, spleen, stomach, testicles and udders of the animal, without unseemly mention of the fact.

It is technologically possible to make protein from any source taste of anything from beef to smoked salmon.

The fast food chains apply rigorous quality control (up to three days' laboratory tests on each batch of meat), yet are themselves not innocent of the legalized debasement of food terminology.

I am a founder-member of the British Academy of Gastronomes. Doo't laugh. Temporarily, I volunteered to become our man in the fast food restaurants.

Penny Perriek Parliament as milady's chamber



Some of the women I most admire are staunch supporters of the 300 Group, the organization that is determined to get 300 women into the House of Commons.

When aspiring male politicians look around for a political party which would best serve their own advancement to much the same way as they decide which car to buy, we describe them as shabby opportunists.

Mrs Thatcher has sometimes been accused of not understanding the problems of women who want more of a say in public life. If this is true, it may be because she cannot actually visualize this sort of problem.

Members are also invited, at £10 a head, to a fashion show given by Susie Gold, who runs the very stylish and very expensive Wardrobe shops.

Did the Prime Minister have eloquent lessons? Well, yes, she did, but the effect was so disastrously how-cow-brown-cow that she had to be de-eloquated later.

An ideal House of Commons should be perfectly happy to accept Worzel Gummidge like Shirley Williams and Dennis Skinner and gorgeous fashionplates like Humphry Atkins and Barbara Castle.

The House of Commons needs more women more than a film starlet needs attendant paparazzi. It may be the best club in the world but you only have to be inside the place for three minutes to feel steeped in the cheery, depressing atmosphere of a second-rate boys' boarding school.

What really worries me is that if women start agreeing to the cosmetic changes to their personalities as advocated by the 300 Group, they might turn themselves into something that's merely a poor imitation of a man.

I have long suspected that Robert Carrier's wooden spoon is a magic wand in disguise. How else explains that the food-processor he uses turns out quivering mousses and shiny-topped flans and patés as intricately decorated as a Roman mosaic.

I hope she meets one of those really nice articulate dolphins.

The minute stakes



Fingers out for the urban picnic; representatives of seven fast food chains proffer their wares. McDonald's refused to be photographed in their competitors' company.

CHAIN REACTION Pizzaland: Born 1970, 82 licensed restaurants.

Started in Tottenham Court Road, the company was bought by United Biscuits (vive Wimpy) in 1978 and now is the country's biggest pizza chain, and is still growing ambitiously.

It is called 'semi-fast' food, but with a bake time of four minutes, traditional pizzas arrive at the table often within six minutes of order.

Deep pan, which seems more popular, takes longer. Frankly, the trouble is the food. Along with McDonald's (ooe impossibly wet Big Mac), Pizzaland restaurants served the only food during this survey that I really could not eat.

Table with 2 columns: Attribute and Value. Value: 4, Efficiency: 6, Flavour: 2.

FLYING CARPET Wendy's: Born 1969, eight restaurants.

Wendy's claims 'the fastest growth record of all time in the food service industry', but reached Britain only in 1980.

Patties (square, not round, and nothing less than a quarter-pound) are prepared on the premises, not bulk-bought frozen, but do not taste of anything much.

No time faults on my visits, but they did get my orders wrong twice. Plus points include moveable beanwood chairs, living plants, a no-smoking area and pavement tables where possible.

Table with 2 columns: Attribute and Value. Value: 7, Efficiency: 7, Flavour: 7.

PIZZA THE ACTION Pizza Hut: Born 1958, 28 licensed restaurants.

If pizza is fast food, it has to be the slowest in the world, because each is cooked to order and that takes, in this chain, 12 to 15 minutes.

Pizza Hut worldwide serves a million meals a day. Started in Britain in 1973, its restaurants are fully licensed with waitress service and it is expanding as a joint venture between PepsiCo and Whitebread.

Even with modern technology, more cooking skill is required in pizzas than in the other food operations - in my tests Pizza Hut's branches performed consistently well.

Table with 2 columns: Attribute and Value. Value: 5, Efficiency: 5, Flavour: 8.

FILLING STATION Spud Ulike: Born 1974, 31 shops.

The fast food subsidiary of the British School of Motoring, an all-British franchise, was launched in Edinburgh. The shops have pine and green decor.

They quote Audrey F-plan Eyton extolling 'the nutritious and low-calorie aspects of the baked potato' and boast that in 1981, Egony Ross rated them above McDonald's.

Even with modern technology, more cooking skill is required in pizzas than in the other food operations - in my tests Pizza Hut's branches performed consistently well.

Table with 2 columns: Attribute and Value. Value: 8, Efficiency: 4, Flavour: 6.

SEASONED CAMPAIGNER Wimpy: Born 1955, 450 restaurants.

Introduced to Britain by J. Lyons, Wimpy is still by far Britain's largest franchise food operation. But only 50 restaurants, opened since takeover by United Biscuits, have fast food and takeaway counter service.

Buns, parties, choice of meals, standards of cleanliness and service have all changed for the better. The counter service restaurants are bright, airy, with abundant living greenery and smart livery.

The shops now aim to serve customers within one minute. The maximum keeping time for cooked chicken pieces is 1 1/2 hours.

Table with 2 columns: Attribute and Value. Value: 7, Efficiency: 8, Flavour: 7.

SECRET SERVICE Kentucky Fried Chicken: Born (Britain) 1965, 350 shops.

Kentucky Fried Chicken, coated in Colonel Sanders' secret recipe of 11 herbs and spices, is easily our largest takeaway operation (47 company-owned shops in London).

'Overdependent on young men going home from the poles, it is now 'marketing to the family'. The current slogan is: 'Good food was never such a puny-owned shop in London.'

The shops now aim to serve customers within one minute. The maximum keeping time for cooked chicken pieces is 1 1/2 hours.

Table with 2 columns: Attribute and Value. Value: 7.5, Efficiency: 6, Flavour: 8.

BATTLE ROYAL Burger King: Born (Britain) 1978, 9 stores.

America's No. 2 hamburger chain has been trading in Britain nearly five years, but has taken time getting its act together.

They aim to turn the customer round at the counter in about 45 seconds but were slower in my tests, and got into hangle twice.

Burger King estimates that 60 per cent of customers are regulars to any ooe chain.

Table with 2 columns: Attribute and Value. Value: 6, Efficiency: 7, Flavour: 7.5.

PUSHCHAIR PULL-IN McDonald's: Born 1955, 116 restaurants.

The company that sets the standards for the industry by its success, McDonald's arrived in England in 1974. All its 116 restaurants are company-owned, modern and with attractive decor.

Service creates more impression of urgency and enthusiasm than anywhere else, with emphasis on team effort. Great consistency between branches.

The company that sets the standards for the industry by its success, McDonald's arrived in England in 1974. All its 116 restaurants are company-owned, modern and with attractive decor.

Table with 2 columns: Attribute and Value. Value: 8, Efficiency: 9, Flavour: 4.

A collection of cartoon panels titled 'FLAVIA CORKSCREW'S GOOD FOOD GUIDE'. The panels depict various food-related scenarios with humorous dialogue and captions like 'I plan to be the first person to sail round the world in a waste paper basket' and 'I wish you'd let me be the boss, the Cox'n, the rat - anything.' The cartoon is signed 'GERARD & KATE WAVE UNTIL SHE IS BUT A DOT ON THE HORIZON'.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

PEACE WEEK

This is to be the week of the Peace movements. They hope that their demonstrations will cause western governments to abandon, or at least postpone, the planned introduction of cruise and Pershing missiles to West Europe. If the demonstrations fail to achieve that, as fail they must, the protesters will then seek to picket the missile bases and make them inoperative, according to Mr E. P. Thompson, speaking on the radio yesterday.

It is because the realistic assumption must be that the demonstrations will fail to deflect the alliance from its declared policy that divisions are now emerging among the peace groups. Should their subsequent tactics be violence or non-violence? The logic of demonstration points to violence if the spectacle of non-violent demonstration fails to change political decisions. That logic springs not from a belief by the protesters that they can literally prevent the missiles' operation by force, but because it is violent demonstrations which attract most publicity and it is publicity that they are after. Only with some extra publicity for a cause that has not prevailed through argument can they undermine the will-power of politicians.

This week is thus all about will-power in the chancelleries of the West. That is clear enough from the troubled state of West Germany. The Soviet Union manipulates West German public opinion persistently, if not always successfully. Thus Mr Genscher has been closeted this weekend with Mr Gromyko at the eleventh hour, not to show any weakening in allied policy but to show his supporters that he is trying.

The peace movement in West Europe is one sided in more ways than one. It calls for unilateral gestures by the West while pretending that the same

pressure of public opinion is being exercised on Soviet leaders. All recent evidence from the real, as opposed to the phoney, peace campaigners in the Soviet system shows that they are desperately keen for the West to continue to negotiate from a position of strength which would be fatally undermined by unilateral gestures.

The movement is one-sided philosophically in its emphasis on, peace as an abstraction without any reference to, or recognition of, the role of defence in achieving a state of affairs which could be called peace. That is the fallacy underlying much public opinion polling in west Europe. We would all say yes to peace; it is how to achieve that, and maintain it, which requires a discipline and an application which seems to be lost on demonstrators.

The west European peace movements are inspired by a tangle of influences of which the imminence of cruise and Pershings is merely the latest and most convenient. They obviously question the logic and discipline of nuclear deterrence. It is a difficult enough concept for the military to absorb since it requires armaments to prevent war rather than fight war. After 38 years without European conflict it is not surprising that the younger generation stumbles on the paradox that in order not to use weapons one must have them.

Moreover arguments about nuclear deterrents have an arcane quality which deprives them of meaning for people outside the expert circle. The result is a general tendency to assume an apocalyptic attitude to nuclear weapons alone, and to forget that non-nuclear war can be just as horrible to those who are in the thick of it, and that it can obliterate civilization and societies just as effectively.

The other influence in the peace groups is anti-Americanism. Though not inspired by the Soviet Union it neatly coincides with the Soviet long-term objective to sever the North Atlantic connexion. There are other cultural tensions between the United States and West Europe but the defence relationship is potentially the most difficult since the very success of the American commitment to Europeans, and the security provided by the nuclear umbrella, has created an irresponsibility in West European society, which, though regrettable, is easy to understand. It is difficult to inculcate a sense of responsibility for one's own security when it is clear that somebody else is actually exercising that responsibility.

The European countries, and most of all West Germany, are expected to provide conventional defences which are incorrectly portrayed to be irrelevant in the light of nuclear weapons. Nowhere is this misunderstanding more unsettling than in West Germany where the political division between East and West, and the latent insecurity of German society create a crisis of identity. At times of tension or decision, this leads to the search for an outside scapegoat, conveniently represented by Uncle Sam.

The West German peaceists would like to forget that twice in this century American troops have had to come to Europe to defend Western civilization, threatened by German instability. There are now 300,000 American troops stationed in Europe to contribute to stability. Yet they are told that they are a threat to peace when they acquire weapons with which to defend themselves. The consequence for all Europe would be grave if public opinion within the United States reads too much into the peace demonstrations this week.

PROMOTION FOR MR TEBBIT

Trade and Industry is a megaministry. Its two parts were put together once before, by Mr Heath, and then dissolved; Mrs Thatcher reunited them for her second spell of office, partly to internalize the divergence of outlook their respective responsibilities generate, and partly no doubt in the hope that withdrawal from big government would make the department's work load more manageable.

It is a focus of competing pressures: protection and free trade, competition and commercial self-defence, market forces and state support of industrial undertakings. It also operates in areas of major economic importance and political sensitivity, like the trading relationship between Europe and the United States. It has a large role in the Government's privatization programme, by which the ideology of the party is to be promoted and substantial revenue raised by the sale of public assets. It has in hand a review of regional policy, which ought to be asking whether the very large sums of public money that go by that route to support industry are spent to the best advantage in order to stimulate production and employment at this tentative stage of recovery from recession.

The minister in charge of the department needs to be able to form and prosecute policy through the many distractions of the job; and he needs to be able to impart coherence to the administration of areas like monopolies and mergers where it is evidently lacking at the moment. That argues for a minister of proven departmental experience, who has political weight and a ready grasp of essentials.

The appointment of Mr Norman Tebbit matches those requirements. It is a good political choice for a department

that will have a crucial role to play in the Government's efforts to establish a better economic performance on the foundations it has laid. It is also advancement for Mr Tebbit himself, which his record in government has earned, which his status as one of Mrs Thatcher's favourite colleagues has assured, and which the party conference may be said to have endorsed in advance by the warmth of its approval of him.

It is not the best moment to be leaving the Department of Employment just as the legislation Mr Tebbit has been working up to reaches the House of Commons. But he has defined the objectives of that legislation and laid the groundwork to such good effect (as well as resuming diplomatic relations with the UIC) that it can be left with reasonable safety to the obliging Mr Tom King, who puts on his third hat in five months.

CHINA'S PERIODICAL PURGE

Is it possible to instil a sense of vigour and purpose into a ruling Communist Party? Few people in Poland and other East European countries would even bother to ask the question. In the Soviet Union Mr Andropov has confined himself to trying to stamp out bureaucratic sloth and corruption. But in China the question is still taken very seriously indeed.

Ever since the 1940s Chinese Communist leaders have considered how to prevent their party from turning into an entrenched, privileged bureaucracy divorced from the "old hundred names" - the ordinary people of China. One remedy that they have periodically applied is a party rectification campaign, or purge, which in theory at least devotes more attention to re-education than to terror. The first big campaign of this kind was carried out when the Communist Party was based in Yenan in Northwest China in the early 1940s. It is now regarded by Mr Deng and his supporters as a model for emulation.

The second big rectification campaign took place in 1957, when China was absorbing the lessons of de-Stalinization in the Soviet Union, and from events in Poland and Hungary the previous year. By this time there were those in Peking, including Chairman Mao, who saw the danger of the Chinese Communist Party growing as isolated and unpopular as ruling communist parties elsewhere. The solution was the Hundred Flowers Movement - an attempt to purge the party of complacency and corruption by exposing it to popular, non-party criticism. The movement led to a series of scorching attacks on the party

and its policies, which threw it into panic and led it to adopt a policy of repression. During the next ten years Chairman Mao searched for some way of keeping the party in good health. He eventually made the fatal error of launching the Cultural Revolution, in the belief that the answer lay in remoulding the party in his own image. China was plunged into a decade of terror from which the Communist Party emerged even more privileged, corrupt and self-serving than before.

This is the legacy that Mr Deng Xiaoping and his supporters have inherited. Since returning to power in the late 1970s, Mr Deng has set himself an almost impossible task. Abandoning the left-wing rhetoric of the Cultural Revolution era, he has adopted a range of economic and political policies previously denounced as leftist. At the same time he has tried to inject the spirit of Yenan into the party, so as to restore the revolutionary ideals of his own youth.

These two policies have to a large extent been contradictory. By the time Mao died most party members had already grown cynical after years of political intrigue and repeated changes of party line. Mr Deng's wholesale reversal of previous policies has only made such cynicism worse. Few of the 40 million or more party members will approach this task with the élan and commitment by which Mr Deng sets so much store.

It may have been an awareness of this that finally made Mr Deng decide on yet another party purge. Certainly he held back for some time, reluctant to subject the country to another political campaign after the turmoil of

the Cultural Revolution. But late last year the party decided to go ahead with a rectification movement, and this decision was spelt out in detail by the central committee plenary session that met in Peking this week. The aim of this purge will be to unite and invigorate the party, ridding it of leftist opponents of Mr Deng's political programme as well as people guilty of corruption and other "economic crimes". Much of the groundwork for the purge has already been laid. Within the top leadership in Peking, most if not all the leftists have already been driven from office. And the authorities recently launched a large-scale and brutal campaign throughout China aimed at cracking down on crime among the people at large.

Mr Deng has however insisted that the purge will not degenerate into a witch hunt reminiscent of Cultural Revolution days. No doubt he genuinely wants to avoid a revival of terror as an instrument of policy. But he may also be giving ground to those whose own past record does not dispose them towards supporting an attack on leftism. The result is that the purge is likely to end up a rather tame affair.

The party has already stressed that it will concentrate on education and the study of Mr Deng's "selected works" and that only "a small handful" of party members will be expelled. Neither Mr Deng's works nor a handful of expulsions will restore the party's ideals and sense of purpose, or do much to improve its popular standing and reputation. But the Chinese are at least addressing a problem which other ruling communist parties have dismally failed to solve.

Institutional ties prove tenacious

From Mr Nevil Johnson
Sir, Both Sir John Hoskyns's recent pronouncements on improving our methods of government and several of the subsequent comments on these in your columns appear to rest on an oddly naive view of institutional and constitutional constraints.

It seems to be, and so does Mr Edmund Dell, judging from his letter (October 9), that institutional relationships embodying constitutional principles defining our type of parliamentary government can somehow or other be discarded and changed like an old suit of clothes.

This is not so, neither here nor elsewhere. Some of the practices which Sir John and others think might be quite easily shed represent a deposit of past experience: they are rooted in the character and behaviour of institutions through which the country has been and is governed.

Let me take two examples. First, there is the suggestion that a prime minister should be able to appoint non-elected persons to Cabinet posts, presumably without having to resort to subsequent ennoblement. But this is fantasy. The House of Commons would not tolerate a practice that would reverse the path of constitutional development followed since 1689.

The Commons believes that it controls ministers because apart from peers they are members of it subject ultimately to all the authority vested in the House. It has never in its history shown the slightest inclination to believe that it can properly control those who do not, as elected members, enjoy equal rights within it.

Hoskyns and Dell may believe that this objection is but a trifle. If they do, then they must have little sense of the history of parliamentary government in Britain.

My second example refers to the Civil Service, which Sir John appears to regard as an obstacle to innovative strategies, better at finding reasons for inaction than for action. The civil service is not a new world found in this view, though I am inclined to think that the record is far more ambiguous than Sir John suggests.

But the crucial point is that the Civil Service exists in a state of political subordination to ministers: it has no authority to be independently innovative; its job is not to determine policy but to support politicians in so doing.

Moreover, as a permanent career service it is bound to political neutrality, and in a sense this means having no partisan commitment to current policies. In other words, it can never really be what Sir John says it should be.

Naturally, the reality of relations between officials and politicians is far less clear-cut than I am implying. But I do not see how we could have Sir John's ideal Civil Service without abandoning tenaciously held views about the proper relationship between elected representatives and appointed agents.

I am not arguing that no changes can be made in our methods of government and, indeed, imperceptible changes are occurring all the time. But we have to live with what we have got and adapt it as best we can. And we are not likely to have much success in that unless we first understand the character of our institutions and their inherent flexibility.

Utopia Ltd. of whatever vintage, won't help, not has it for 20 years or more. I am, Sir, yours faithfully, NEVILLE JOHNSON, Wycliffe College, Oxford, October 6.

Evangelical stance

From the Rev Gordon W. Kuhrt
Sir, I write with reference to your Religious Affairs Correspondent's report (October 10) of the address by Dr David Samuel, attacking the Anglo-Catholic movement. I cannot understand why Mr Longley, with his intimate knowledge of religious affairs, persists in calling Church Society the "senior Evangelical body in the Church". The annual Anglican Evangelical Assembly and its standing committee, the Church of England Evangelical Council, are far more representative of Anglican Evangelicals.

Many Evangelicals will be deeply saddened with me by the conformational tone of Dr Samuel's address. This may be the new stance of the Church Society, but it is certainly not representative of Evangelicals as a whole. One can be an Evangelical deeply committed to Scripture and heartily long for and work towards unity and concord with all God's people whom we love dearly. Yours sincerely, GORDON KUHRT, Emmanuel Vicarage, 28 Croham Manor Road, South Chison, Oxford, October 10.

From Professor D. C. Watt and others
Sir, We write to welcome the support you gave today (leading article, October 6) to Professor Denman's call in his lecture at LSE for the academic development of the study of sea use planning and management. We would like to make it clear, however, that Professor Denman was not the origin of this proposal, but was adding his welcome support to a proposal already adopted by the London School of Economics.

The LSE has, in fact, organised a postgraduate programme with the title, "Sea use: law, economics and

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Nuclear 'freeze' and safeguards

From Sir Rudolf Peierls, FRS

Sir, Lord Chalfont (October 10) attacks "nuclear freeze" proposals advocated in a recent, closely argued, advertisement (September 28). We read with attention the reply of a man who once raised our hopes as Britain's first Minister for Disarmament.

Apart from querying the qualifications of the advocates, suspecting the motives of the supporters, and claiming, without evidence, that authorities have been quoted out of context, he argues that there would be prohibitive difficulties over verification.

This misses the point that a freeze would not need verification. The arsenals which it would leave in the possession of the nuclear Powers are amply sufficient to inflict unacceptable damage in retaliation. Such deterrence would fall only if either side could acquire the capacity for a disarming first strike, but this nightmare belongs, as is also emphasized in the advertisement, in the realm of science fiction.

Even substantial unverified arms reduction (though not unverified complete abandonment of nuclear weapons) would not impair any nation's security.

Lord Chalfont claims that the problem is complex and intellectually demanding. Evidently only people who agree with him are sufficiently intelligent to understand the issues; opponents are naive. Yet the issues are simple: only made much more complicated by the inclusion of nuclear nations talking in terms of the unrounded concepts of the balance of power.

Factors keeping the arms race going are the inventiveness and love for their craft of the technicians and the belief of politicians in obsolete slogans. The lack of military utility of modern nuclear weapons is agreed by all serious students of the problem.

Lord Chalfont must be reading a strange version of the ABM treaty if he regards the construction of a new radar system by the USSR as a violation.

Discussion of these vital issues will further our understanding, but let us have reasons, not rhetoric.

Yours faithfully, RUDOLF PEIERLS, 28 Northmoor Road, Oxford, October 11.

From Sir Clive Rose

Sir, Lord Chalfont's letter (October 10) admirably sets out the arguments against a nuclear "freeze". There is also a major practical difficulty. The sponsors of the advertisement made no attempt to suggest how a freeze might be achieved. There are two possibilities.

The first is a unilateral moratorium, or rather parallel unilateral moratoria (two, three, four or five?). But experience of moratoria has not been encouraging. The nuclear test ban moratorium of 1958 was broken by the Russians in 1961 without any warning to the US or the UK, making it perfectly clear that clandestine preparations for resuming tests had been going on for some time. More recently, President Brezhnev's announcement of a

unilateral moratorium on deployment (not on production or preparation for deployment) of SS20s on March 16, 1983, which was to remain in force during the INF arms control negotiations, was quickly shown to be no more than a propagandist gambit; there was never as much as a symbolic pause in deployment of the SS20s, which has gone on continuously ever since.

In any case, even a moratorium would require agreement on the systems and procedures to be covered. As Lord Chalfont has shown, these would not be anything like as simple or obvious as the sponsors seem to believe. This alone would involve difficult and protracted negotiations, even without verification. And meanwhile, research, tests, production and deployments would continue unchecked.

The alternative is bilateral (or multilateral) negotiations. Given that provisions for verification formally agreed, would be essential, these would be the only acceptable method. But for anyone who has actually taken part in arms control negotiations, the mind boggles at the complexity of a negotiation covering the whole range of activities involved in the concept of a nuclear freeze. Irrespective of the merits of the concept, such a negotiation would, in my experience, be completely unmanageable.

It was, to a large extent, the need for manageability which persuaded the Nato countries in the MBFR (mutual and balanced force reductions) talks in Vienna to make manpower levels on each side the basis for their proposals in 1973, when the Russians, from the start, were insisting on equal percentage reductions to be applied to each individual item of armaments and equipment. The Russians eventually came round to recognising that the Nato concept was the only realistic basis, although, for other reasons, agreement still seems remote.

Similarly, in the INF negotiations in Geneva, the recent American concession to the Russian demand that aircraft should be included may remove one obstacle to progress. But it promises enormously to complicate the negotiators' task.

Those who put forward grandiose and simplistic schemes for disarmament need to give more thought to the potential negotiability of what they are proposing. They would do much better to concentrate their efforts on ways of making real progress on individual aspects of the nuclear process - start, the INF negotiations, comprehensive test ban and the possibility of a cut-off of nuclear material for weapons purposes.

They could begin by pressing the Russians to live up to their publicly professed advocacy of disarmament by responding constructively at the negotiating table to the numerous positive proposals put forward by the West in the last two years. This is the only way to secure reductions. Yours faithfully, CLIVE ROSE, Channey House, Lavenham, Suffolk, October 11.

It is the extreme wing of the Akali Party which is indirectly responsible for the killing of innocent Hindus and Nirankaris. So pernicious a voice have the extremists acquired in the party that even Sant Langowal has been reduced to silence on these numerous assaults on the Nirankaris.

The overall law and order situation has gone from bad to worse and it is not at all propitious to a reopening of a meaningful dialogue with the Akali Party.

It is under these unfortunate circumstances that Mrs Gandhi has ordered the dismissal of the state government and its replacement by direct presidential rule.

Yours faithfully, R. S. BAINS, 34 Shere Road, Gants Hill, Essex, October 9.

Anson and Lord Stamford, lent him drawings of their estates, but otherwise he relied on the prints of famous gardens, houses, castles, etc, which were available in abundance at that period.

He spent about £100 on such prints. The cost of the service itself, before decoration, was only £51, but the hand-painted decoration, etc, brought Wedgwood's expenses to about £229. With the commission of 10 per cent to the Russian Consul in Great Britain, the outgoings reached £251.9, for a return of £2,700.

Profits in cash were therefore hardly more than 7 per cent, but in prestige the value of the service was incalculable. As this correspondence has shown, it is still of the greatest interest, more than 200 years later.

Yours faithfully, ALISON KELLY, Flat 8, 34 Phillimore Gardens, W8, October 8.

without the support of British industry and finance.

Indeed, should HM Government decide to adhere to the Law of the Sea Convention, LSE will be able to play its part in training the planners and managers which the UN seabed authorities and the international consortia will require. So far from ignoring the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention and its implications, it is one of the central elements in the whole programme.

Yours faithfully, D. CAMERON WATT, ROSALYN HIGGINS, D. DIAMOND, London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, WC2, October 6.

Law of the Sea Treaty

From Miss Alison Kelly
Sir, Further to the correspondence on Wedgwood's service for Catherine the Great, the piece seen by Mr Shewring (October 8) is part of the dessert section. It was not a vegetable dish but a mousetrap - a bowl to contain iced water for keeping glasses cool.

The fighting in the Hermitage must have deceived Mr Shewring, since the colour of the decoration is not green, but what Wedgwood called "a delicate black", actually a very dark purplish brown. Though a few trial pieces were decorated in colours, monochrome designs were essential, because almost all the illustrations used were engravings.

Wedgwood had intended to have special paintings or drawings made, and Dr Williamson believed that he did so; but this would have been impossible in the time available. A few friends and patrons, such as Mr

policy-making" this last five years. It is now a permanent part of LSE's postgraduate programme.

What we now wish to do is to add the development of expertise in the problem of planning and management in the marine environment (81 countries have now extended their jurisdiction over marine resources to the 200-mile limit) to the already extant courses in economics, law of the sea, financial reporting and management and national and international problems of policy-making.

The proposal has been extensively discussed with various industrial professional bodies, including the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. But it cannot succeed

British Library shortcomings

From Dr Peter Partner
Sir, Lord Bruce-Gardyne (feature, October 12) in proposing to leave the British Library indefinitely without inferior and deteriorating facilities, shows an indifference to good learning which I deplore, especially in a fellow-graduate of Magdalen College.

He also displays a lack of concern for the international standing of Britain's cultural institutions which is only too common among British politicians.

Scholars who have travelled several thousand miles to consult BM books are not happy to wait three days (not 24 hours) while they come from Woolwich, especially if one has to be reordered! Such visitors are likely to class libraries with primitive facilities as being situated in the less advanced countries.

Perhaps the most significant expression in Lord Bruce-Gardyne's article is "muddle on". I thought the Conservative Party had abandoned that mentality, but it seems not.

Yours truly, PETER PARTNER, 5a Kingsgate Street, Winchester, Hampshire, October 12.

God as person

From Mrs J. Hardwick
Sir, I read with mild disagreement your comments today (October 8). I teach 34 seven-year-old boys and girls. After several years' experience I have come to anticipate (annually) the puzzled looks on the girls' faces as, probably for the first time, they begin to notice their apparent exclusion from some of God's blessings.

I think it is the use of the word "man" or even "mankind", when we mean "people" or "the human race", that causes the most bewilderment and some spiritual confusion.

It is a point of language I discuss (at least annually) with the children, not the least to put the boys in the picture! But the discussion seems inadequate; I am usually left with the impression that the girls feel slightly less sure of God's love than the boys.

The pronoun "he" for the Holy Trinity does not seem to cause any misplaced ideas of inferiority or superiority.

May I hasten to add our headmaster and deputy headmaster conduct excellent assemblies and they do try to substitute "people" for "man". When they do, I am sure our unity becomes unambiguous. Yours faithfully, JOCELYN HARDWICK, Milverton County Primary School, Milverton, Taunton, Somerset, October 8.

Irish accents

From Dr A. R. Rumble
Sir, It is a pity that your correspondent's report ("How to write letters with an Irish accent", October 8), concerning research into modern Irish handwriting, is marred by the concoction of an anachronistic "example" of fifth century Baulny script in the phrase, "were in use".

A writer (even an Irish one) of that date would not have included either the letter "w" or a dotted "i" in his repertoire of letter forms. This error would have been avoided if, in accord with the general theme of the report, the phrase "are used" had been chosen as the example.

Another factor, not mentioned in the report, which must be taken into account in studying influences on modern Irish handwriting is the widespread use of half-uncial/Irish majuscule script for official purposes in the Republic. This is used there for the Irish portion of bilingual street names, for railway station names, and on the currency.

These features of everyday life are a constant reminder to all who see them of a long, praiseworthy, and peculiarly Irish scribal tradition. I sign myself as, yours faithfully, ALEXANDER R. RUMBLE, University of Manchester, Department of Palaeography, The University, Oxford Road, Manchester, October 9.

Israel's leaders

From Dr Bernard Barnett
Sir, Your near-rehabilitation of the former Prime Minister of Israel (leader, October 11), the more effectively to damn his successor, ignores the historic realities.

Amongst the most outrageous dealings with Nazis before, during and after the war, Mr Shamir's attempt to save Jews from the gas chambers cannot be considered amongst the most heinous crimes against humanity. From the same scene and at the same time, the Mufti of Jerusalem was persona grata in the camp of Britain's enemy.

Yours truly, BERNARD BARNETT, 2 Belle Walk, Birmingham, October 11.

Old stock

From Mr T.L.L. Jones
Sir, Ruth Golding's supermarket wanted OAPs for shelf-filling (October 8). In this university registers do not die but simply fade away and so we have a shelf (empty) in our filing room labelled: "Space reserved for Registrar". Yours faithfully, T. LOCKWOOD JONES, Assistant Registrar, University of Bristol, Senate House, Bristol, October 10.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
October 16: Divine Service was held in Cathie Parish Church this morning. The Reverend Keith Angus preached the sermon.

Forthcoming marriages

Captain N. G. C. Cathart
and Miss A. Newall-Watson

The engagement is announced between Captain N. G. C. Cathart, The Life Guards, son of Major and Mrs Gordon Cathart, of Laverstock, Salisbury, and Anna, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs P. G. Newall-Watson, of Steep, Petersfield, Hampshire.

Mr N. T. R. Cort
and Miss S. C. Chavasse

The engagement is announced between Mr N. T. R. Cort, of Remenham, Henley-on-Thames, and Susanna, daughter of Mrs Janet Chavasse, of Henley-on-Thames, and of the late Major Noel Chavasse, MBE, MC.

Mr J. E. Haggie
and Miss F. M. Tower

The engagement is announced between James Edward, younger son of Mr and Mrs Richard Haggie, of Aldborough Lodge, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, and Fiona Mollie, daughter of Commander and Mrs Berie Tower, of Woodmanchester, Winchester, Hampshire.

Count Giulio Pignatti Marano
and Miss N. Sokolow

The engagement is announced between Count Giulio Pignatti Marano di Contessa and Natascha, daughter of Mr Stephen Sokolow and Mrs Nigel Hope.

Mr L. M. Watkins
and Miss C. F. Selby

The engagement is announced between Laurence, elder son of Mr Malcolm Watkins and Mrs Sheila Watkins, and Clare, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Selby.

Mr P. G. Shell
and Miss M. J. Tiesler

The engagement is announced between Peter Geoffrey, eldest son of Dr and Mrs G. N. Shell, of Newton Ferrers, Plymouth, Devon, and Marianne Jane, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Tiesler, of Abingdon-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

Dinner

Hyem Old Boys Association
The annual reunion dinner of the Hyem Old Boys Association was held on Saturday at Arthur West House, Hampstead. Mr Richard Loshart, chairman, presided and the guest of honour was Miss F. V. Slocombe, Co-Founder and President of the Hyem Movement. The principal speakers were Mr H. T. Gifford, Mr D. J. Whittle and Mr C. Collett.

The Duke of Gloucester will present the Structural Steel Design awards on behalf of the Constructional Steel Research and Development Organization at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel on November 10.

A memorial service for Mr Uvedale Lambert will be held in Southwark Cathedral at 11.45 today.

Mr G. R. Kennedy
and First Officer V. M. Hattersley, WRNS

The engagement is announced between George Ronald, son of Mr R. R. Kennedy, of Kirbymoorside, Yorkshire, and Mrs B. C. Burch, of Woodgrave Drive, Thorpe Bay, Essex, and Victoria Muriel, only daughter of the late Mr C. Hattersley, and of Mrs Hattersley, of Horwich, Lancashire.

Mr J. Lascelles
and Miss D. Okelo

The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr Brian Lascelles and the late Mrs Elizabeth Lascelles, of the Bank House, Glenfury, Perthshire, and Diana, daughter of the late Mr James Okelo and Mrs Elizabeth Waugh, of Randou, Co Cork.

Mr M. Lewis
and Miss J. M. Thompson

The engagement is announced between Matthew, younger son of Mr and Mrs D. E. Lewis, of Walsall, and Joanna Mary, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs M. E. Thompson, of Sevenoaks, Kent.

Mr P. J. Lush
and Miss A. C. Clark

The engagement is announced between Paul Jeffrey, younger son of Mr and Mrs O. H. Lush, of Nottingham, and Alison Caroline, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. A. H. Clark, of Bidborough, Kent.

Mr L. T. Mills
and Miss C. L. Wade

The engagement is announced between Ian, son of Mr and Mrs R. B. Mills, of The Meadows, Guildford, Surrey, and Cherry, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. Wade, of Norbury Close, Bebbington, Wirral.

Mr M. T. Molan
and Miss A. M. Robinson

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs L. A. Molan, of Mollington, Oxfordshire, and the late Mrs W. Molan, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Robinson, of Aldershot, Hampshire.

Birthdays today

Mr George Mackay Brown, 62; **Mr Harry Carpenter**, 58; **the Earl of Dalhousie**, 59; **Sir Denis Dobson**, QC, 75; **Mr Alan Garner**, 49; **Mrs Ruth Gibson**, 61; **the Right Rev R. C. O. Goodchild**, 73; **Lord Kilbracken**, 63; **Sir Robert Macintosh**, 86; **Mr Arthur Miller**, 68; **Mr Rodrigo Moya**, 73; **Sir Peter Noble**, 84; **Sir Melford Stevenson**, 81; **Mr Donald Stewart**, MP, 63; **Mr G. H. Turnbull**, 57.

Science report

Iguanas in peril from ocean changes

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The effects on parts of South America have been disastrous: a tremendous increase in rainfall, flooding and landslides, damage to roads and rail networks, huge agricultural losses, disruption of fisheries, and loss of life.

Over North America and Europe large fluctuations in the seasonal position of the jet stream have altered the seasonal patterns of high and low pressure systems, with consequent abnormalities in sunshine and rainfall.

One of the victims of the very severe El Niño has been the marine life of the Galapagos Islands, according to Dr Andrew Laurie, of the department of zoology at Cambridge University. He says in the current issue of *New Scientist* that in June this year the surface temperature of the sea around the islands was on average 4.3°C warmer than usual, and the trade winds failed almost completely.

About 322.5 cm of rain fell in contrast to the mean annual rainfall from 1965 to 1981 of only 37.4 cm. The vegetation on land is now very thick, but the high and rough waters of El Niño have caused widespread erosion destroying, for example, most of the long black beach on Marchena's Coast.

While land animals have flourished, with some pairs of finches and mocking birds raising more than five clutches, marine life such as seabirds and iguanas have suffered disastrously.

Cottions of the hite-footed booby are deserted and few of the eggshells afterwards have attempted to nest. Those which have tried have had their eggs swept away by floodwaters.

The marine iguana lives only in the Galapagos, renowned for its unique adaptation to feeding on seaweed in the cold water of the Humboldt current. However, the recent extraordinary conditions have led to the disappearance of most of the seaweed species on which the iguana normally feeds. New species of seaweed have appeared, but they are not suitable.

Science, Vol 221, No 416, *New Scientist*, October 13, 1983.

The tide turns for religion against secularism

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Religion's slow retreat under the onslaught of secular thought may have reached its turning point. It may be too soon to anticipate a counter-attack, but there can come a point when a withdrawing and defeated army begins to sense that its pursuer has started to fall to pieces, and may have become the weaker of the two, actually defeatable should it be brought to battle a second time.

There is a growing weight of evidence that metaphors of defence fittingly the present relationship between religion and institutions, and the secular humanistic and agnostic forces, organized and disorganized, which have had an almost free hand in the shaping of British culture for at least a generation.

Part of the evidence is that people in the religious camp do seem to believe it is true in this respect is itself capable of changing the way things are.

Nothing has weakened the religious elements in society more than the acceptance of defeat, even if that defeat was never conclusive. Another part

of the evidence is that theologians and pro-religious philosophers are confidently reopening questions which were thought closed a generation ago, and closed in anti-religion are looking weaker than they were, and the position the objectors' took has been shaken by the further evolution of ideas among them.

Some secular philosophers, for example, have found themselves having to re-examine the question of metaphysics because that was the way philosophy happens to have moved under its own momentum. Scientists, particularly those who have had to bend their minds round the devious behaviour of sub-atomic particles, are discovering that they too need to make metaphysical assumptions, about the nature of mass and energy and therefore about the nature of being, at least as working tools in their laboratories.

Theologians, the third category of thinkers in this area, and perhaps the ones with most to gain, seem almost to have been the slowest of the three to grasp the way things are moving, at least until now.

British theology in general has been historically inhibited from taking these opportunities, by three indulgences which it can no longer afford. The first is ignorance of science: few theologians can boast more than O level physics; the second is an undue deference to secular philosophy: they have taken on board such ideas as linguistic analyses as if they were a fifth Gospel; and the third is the Reformation's distaste for "natural theology", without necessarily endorsing, or even re-examining what that rejection was about.

But this is changing, too: as the number of times the name "Aquinas" appears in British theological writing bears witness. The so-called "proofs for the existence of God", so thoroughly thrown out by philosophers and reformed theologians alike, are very much back in fashion (though more as "illuminations" and ways of understanding than as proofs in the forensic sense). So the theologians too are beginning to move back into metaphysics.

Recent history seems to prove that without metaphysics of some sort, religious belief is unable to stand up to agnostic

scepticism. Those who have taken their stand on the view that faith in God is enough, without any requirement to give supporting philosophical argument, have been unable to resist the tide of philosophical doubt.

Faith may be enough for salvation, but it is not enough for Christian evangelization and apologetic, for serious-minded people will not be interested even to discuss ideas which they regard as intellectually discredited.

The very idea of metaphysics, and the world, still has to be rescued from the trash-heap of discarded notions for which society has no further use, or only in exotic or bizarre circumstances.

In popular speech, it still refers either to angels dancing on the end of a pin, or to the semi-magical fringe relations of sciences, levitation, auras and astrology. Words may mean what people use them to mean, but metaphysics's old use is still alive enough to come back again in its standard definition.

It means the study of reality itself, the basic quality possessed by everything that is, and it concerns itself with what true statements can be made about

Marriages

Mr S. C. Dickinson
and Miss Jessica Manscroft

A service of blessing took place on Saturday at the Church of St Peter and St Paul, Maperton, after the marriage of Mr Simon Dickinson, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Dickinson, and the Hon. Jessica Manscroft, daughter of Lord and Lady Manscroft. The Rev Patrick Revell officiated.

The bride was attended by Beatrice von Basse, Cynthia Amber and Olympia Nuttall, Camilla and Miranda Barber, Clare Kar, Frederick von Westenholtz and Max Dickinson. Mr Peter Greenall was best man.

A reception was held at Maperton House, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr J. B. Karolaka
and Miss N. C. Raisen

The marriage took place on Saturday at All Saints, Brill, Buckinghamshire, of Mr John Burgess Karolaka, elder son of Brigadier and Mrs Anthony Karolaka, of Parsonage House, Watchfold, Oxfordshire, and Miss Naomi Colla Raisen, eldest daughter of Mr Timothy Raisen, MP, and Mrs Raisen, of Hillbrook, MP. The Rev N. J. Channing and the Rev Peter Bury officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was a gown of ivory coloured tulle. She was attended by Gavin Goodhart, Emily and Tamara Harrison and Alice Raisen. Mr William Karolaka was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr P. Huntington
and Miss P. Edmonstone

The marriage took place on Saturday at Stratfield church of Mr Peter Huntington, son of Mr and Mrs William Huntington, of Teynham, Norfolk, and Miss Philippa Edmonstone, eldest daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bt, of Dundrath Castle, Blainville, Glasgow, and of Mrs Bingham Harley of Clivedon Place, SW1. The Rev Alexander Fleming officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of wild silk and a silk veil held in place by a diamond tiara. She carried a bouquet of white lilies. Robert Huntington, Hector Barradough, Elyssa Edmonstone, Tessa Buchanan-Jardine and Emma Readman attended her. Mr Nicholas Huntington was best man. A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr P. R. Postreart
and Miss A. H. Gimpell

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Clement Danea, Strand, of Mr Philip Postreart, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. C. Postreart, and Miss Alexandra Helen Gimpell, daughter of Air Chief Marshal Sir John and Lady Gimpell. The Rev R. C. Hubble officiated, assisted by the Rev G. B. McAvo.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Augustus and William Gimpell and Miss Kate Gimpell. Flight Lieutenant Brett Woodbridge was best man.

A reception was held at the Inner Temple and the honeymoon will be spent in the Channel Islands.

Capitaine H. de Fayet de Montjoye
and Miss K. Mahaffy

The marriage took place on Saturday October 15, in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, between Capitaine Henry de Fayet de Montjoye, elder son of the late Marquis de Fayet de Montjoye and the Marquise de Fayet de Montjoye, and Miss Kate Mahaffy, third daughter of Mr and Mrs Rupert Mahaffy. The Right Rev George Reidy officiated, assisted by Father Charles Roux and the Rev Neville Thomas.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Amelie and Yolande Rousseau, Antonia Stone, the Hon Thomas Raphael Lawson (daughter), Mr Barry Nicholas, Principal of Brasenose, gave an address. Oxford University was represented by Sir Patrick Neill, QC, pro vice-chancellor, and the proctors. Among other present were:

Mrs Lawrence (widow), Mr and Mrs William Edmondstone, Mr and Mrs Edmondstone, Mr and Mrs J. R. C. O. Goodchild, Mr and Mrs J. R. C. O. Goodchild, 73; Lord Kilbracken, 63; Sir Robert Macintosh, 86; Mr Arthur Miller, 68; Mr Rodrigo Moya, 73; Sir Peter Noble, 84; Sir Melford Stevenson, 81; Mr Donald Stewart, MP, 63; Mr G. H. Turnbull, 57.

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OBITUARY

DESMOND DOIG Artist and journalist

Mr Desmond Doig, who died in Katmandu on October 13 at the age of 62, had been an artist and journalist who also accompanied Sir Edmund Hillary on his yeti-hunting Himalayan expedition of 1960-61.

Doig was born in India and for war service was commissioned in the Brigade of Gurkhas with whom he served during the Italian campaign.

After the war he continued to live in India and worked as a journalist on the Calcutta English language daily newspaper, the Statesman. His years in Calcutta enabled him to write his biography of Mother Teresa which was published in 1976.

Subsequently Doig went to Katmandu where he spent the rest of his life, sketching and painting Nepalese life and, in particular the country's temples. Having met Hillary he was invited by the great mountaineer to join his expedition of 1960. This, a lavish affair sponsored by an American firm Field Enterprises Educational of Chicago, had three main objectives: to investigate the yeti legends, to assess the effects of long periods at high altitudes on human beings, and arising out of the second aim, to climb the 27,000 foot peak Malaku without oxygen.

At the event the scepticism of the yeti in respect of the Malaku was lessened, but the Malaku was not seen. However, it was noted that Hillary had a weight of 185 lb in a 1963 expedition to the 23,000 ft peak of the Himalayas, and also had a record of one of the highest altitudes ever reached by a man in 1963.

Doig was a member of the Royal Geographical Society and was in promoting Nepal and also in promoting the interior of one of the Himalayan peaks.

HERR WILLY RITSCHARD

Willi Ritschard who died of a heart attack on October 13, was a Swiss-born mountaineer who worked as a Minister of the Environment of the country's Federal Council. He had recently announced his intention to stand down from his ministerial post.

Ritschard had been one of the most prominent members of the country's dominant Social Democratic party and was one of Switzerland's popular politicians. However he was a man of independent will and as Minister of the Environment he had been in office from 1973 to 1980; he had fought for the powers against the policy of nuclear power.

A collection of his speeches and aphorisms was published in book which became a best seller which did much to enhance his popularity.

SIR ROY ALLEN

Professor J. Hajnal and Professor A. R. Forrest write:

As colleagues of the late Sir Roy Allen at the ISE, we should like to present your obituary of October 3 and also recall as another article "Master Statistician is Modest and Hilarious" (The Times February 22 1965) based on an interview with him.

The range of his achievements was considerably wider than those who did not know him might infer. He not only wrote books which became standard works to the English language; they were also translated into Japanese, Russian, Spanish and several other foreign languages and were read by students of economics and statistics everywhere.

He not only performed an important public role over many years in the ways described but there were other similar activities such as his oversight of the statistical work of the Central Commission on Civil Liberties and Compensation for Personal Injury.

He taught at ISE for 55 years, sat on many committees of the School and the University and presided over the evolution of the Statistics Department into its modern format and he also had scores of former students living and scattered everywhere from China to Persia.

He was devoted to his family. He is survived by his widow Kathleen, three children and four grandchildren.

No list of achievements, however long, can convey the nature of the personal qualities (hinted at in your 1965 article) which all those who knew him will all remember: a unique combination of modesty and charm with insight and inventiveness.

SIR BRYAN SHARWOOD-SMITH

A correspondent writes:

By the death of Sir Bryan Sharwood-Smith, so soon after the death of Sir James Robertson, Africa has lost another of its devoted servants from colonial days. What Sir James was to the Sudan, Sir Bryan was to Northern Nigeria.

He was (as the late Premier of Northern Nigeria, Sir Ahmadu Bello, so aptly wrote) "at his happiest on tour, shooting or riding, and talking to the people he met, whatever their type or class". He was also, as Elphinstone put it in his book *Four Guineas* "in thrall to the people's ragged charm, their time of Araby, their courtesy and strength".

Many young district officers, starting their careers in Northern Nigeria after the war, have come to be grateful to him for his kindness and helpfulness.

End of era for New York fine antiques trade

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The end of an era came for the New York antique trade on Friday and Saturday when Christie's sold the contents of Benjamin Ginsberg's Madison Avenue antiques shop for £1.4m.

The Ginsberg family opened the shop in 1901. John Ginsberg, Benjamin's father, supplied all the famous millionaire collectors of English and American furnishings in the inter-war years.

Benjamin Ginsberg closed his shop last spring, having no descendants interested in carrying on the family tradition. His wife, Cora Ginsberg, has a shop selling costumes and trunks near by and had put a few items of her own into the sale.

Best property is generally slumped by fellow dealers and auctions but the fame of the Ginsberg dynasty ensured that only 3 per cent was left unsold on this occasion.

Two carved mahogany side chairs, made in New York in Queen Anne style in about 1750, were the sensations of the sale. The same collector owns all rivals on both chairs, paying \$275,000 (£182,125) for one and \$198,000 (£131,125) for the other. Each had been estimated at between \$70,000 and \$100,000.

They belonged to a well documented set of eight made for Charles Apthorp, a Boston merchant. They were then passed down daughter to daughter down the family, a condition of each inheritance being that the daughter was named Elizabeth.

The first Elizabeth seems to have been Charles Apthorp's granddaughter, with whom his widow passed her last years. From that time on the chairs apparently passed from Elizabeth.

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Memorial service

Professor F. H. Lewis

A memorial service for Professor Bernard Rudin and Miss Isabel Raphael Lawson (daughter), Mr Barry Nicholas, Principal of Brasenose, gave an address. Oxford University was represented by Sir Patrick Neill, QC, pro vice-chancellor, and the proctors. Among other present were:

Mrs Lawrence (widow), Mr and Mrs William Edmondstone, Mr and Mrs J. R. C. O. Goodchild, Mr and Mrs J. R. C. O. Goodchild, 73; Lord Kilbracken, 63; Sir Robert Macintosh, 86; Mr Arthur Miller, 68; Mr Rodrigo Moya, 73; Sir Peter Noble, 84; Sir Melford Stevenson, 81; Mr Donald Stewart, MP, 63; Mr G. H. Turnbull, 57.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy: Mr T. W. G. ...

Royal Air Force: ...

Royal Army: ...

Latest wills

Mr Alexander McGowan, of Cobham, Surrey, left estate valued at £61,957 net. After personal bequests totalling £6,500 and of two motor vehicles he left the residue to the Conservative Party of Great Britain.

Mr Ernest Maynor, of Boscobel, Dorset, left £1,134,069 net.

Other estates include: net, before tax paid;

Mr William Bethel, of Harrogate, North Yorkshire £234,621

Sale room

Antique and fine art objects, including a collection of six plates made in China in about 1720 for the Dutch market to commemorate the South Sea Bubble. Each is painted with a landscape and has a Dutch inscription. The March of the Kings, painted by a 'Flemish' artist, is a 'Flemish' mahogany secrétaire bookcase (estimate \$15,000 to \$25,000).

Among the curiosities of the collection was a set of six plates made in China in about 1720 for the Dutch market to commemorate the South Sea Bubble. Each is painted with a landscape and has a Dutch inscription. The March of the Kings, painted by a 'Flemish' artist, is a 'Flemish' mahogany secrétaire bookcase (estimate \$15,000 to \$25,000).

University news

Belgium linked with OU

From next year, English-speaking Belgians and Britons resident in Belgium will be able to apply for two of the Open University five-year foundation courses: arts and social sciences. But only 20 students will be allowed on each course in the first year, and they will have to pay the full economic cost of the degree, about £294.

There will be a study centre in Brussels and audio visual material will be available on cassette via cable television.

Other university news

Oxford Elections

Professor J. E. Carroll has been elected a professional fellow of Queen's College from October 1.

Cambridge

Dr Ernest Maynor, of Boscobel, Dorset, left £1,134,069 net.

Other estates include: net, before tax paid;

Mr William Bethel, of Harrogate, North Yorkshire £234,621

Sotheby's

Forthcoming Sales

If you are thinking of selling, some of our specialized sales are listed below. To allow time for the worldwide distribution of our catalogues, items should reach us before the closing dates mentioned. If you have an item that you wish to include in these or any other sales please telephone (01) 493 8080 Ext. 123 for details.

| Subject | Venue | Closing date for entry | Enquiries 01-493 8080 | Sale date |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Furniture, Works of Art | Chesham | 7th November | Tim Wonnacott | 12th January |
| Scientific Instruments | London | 9th November | Jon Biddleley | 17th January |
| Victorian Paintings | London | 9th November | Peter Nahum (01) 235 4311 | 18th January |
| Topographical Pictures | London | 15th November | Haydn Williams | 26th January |
| Carpets | London | 21st November | Jack Frances | 1st February |
| Furniture | London | 23rd November | Graham Child | 3rd February |
| Jewellery | S. Moritz | 20th December | John Prince | 23rd February |

London, 34-35 New Bond Street, W1A 2AA Tel: (01) 493 8080

Mon. 10.30 am & 2.30 pm: Fine Oriental Manuscripts & Miniatures

Tues. 10.30 am & 2.30 pm: Islamic Coins

Wed. 10.30 am & 2.30 pm: Islamic Works of Art, Carpets & Textiles

11 am: Victorian Paintings

10.30 am & 2.30 pm: Fine Japanese Works of Art

Thurs. 2.30 pm: Fine Japanese Works of Art (contd.)

Paris Sale Service

Weds. 10.30 am: Jewellery, English & Foreign Silver, Painted & Allied Wares, Objects of Vertu

Thurs. 10.30 am: Japanese Ceramics, Netsuke & Works of Art

Chester, Cheshire CH1 2NA

Tel: (0244) 512531

Tues. 10.30 am: Ceramics & Glass

Weds. 10.30 am: Silver & Jewellery

Thurs. 10.30 am: at Saltery Saleroom: Furniture & Works of Art

Pulborough, West Sussex RH20 1AJ

Tel: (0792) 3931

Tues. 10.30 am & 2.30 pm: Furniture, Bronzes, Clocks, Musical Boxes

Thurs. 10.30 am: Fine Paintings

Fri. 10.30 am & 2.30 pm: Silver & Jewellery

For information on all overseas sales please telephone John Prince: (01) 493 8080 Ext. 301

THE ARTS

Dance

When the audience reach for the stars

Manon
Covent Garden

Alarnel Valli
Commonwealth Institute

Musk: Red
The Place

Some readers may not yet be familiar with a new, rapidly proliferating art form that flourishes particularly at this time of year under the shelter of the Dance Umbrella. It consists, in its simplest form, of turning the number of words devoted to the papers on discussing different kinds of theatrical dancing, and using that information to develop elaborate theories of how oppressed and neglected is the kind of dance that the author favours.

One factor neglected so far is that of public opinion, which overwhelmingly favours classical ballet. For proof of that, one has only to note that Covent Garden seats many more people than the theatres where rival dance attractions appeared last week, but Covent Garden had the

"Sold Out" signs up for Manon on Saturday whereas the others, although well attended, could still have accommodated extra spectators.

It helped, of course, that the cast was headed by Natalia Makarova and Anthony Dowell. The applause that greeted them on entry made it clear that the audience would love them whatever they did, and I must confess that I found neither of them quite so well suited, in appearance or personality, to these roles as they used to be. But there is no denying the intensity or the quality of their performances. They are stars; they know it, and the spectators know it.

All around them, small-part players (with David Drew as the gaoler an honourable exception) were overacting in the widest way. Whether it is the fault, or the choreographer's or a misguided rehearsal director's, I have no idea, but it happened. And, although my knowledge of ballets is limited, I am pretty sure there can never have been one such as this ballet presents, nor such a day-excursion for the whorers, nor such a penal colony.

Lescaut, who ranks close to Manon and Des Grieux in prominence for the first two acts, is less a character than a couple of solos and a comic duet, with some sinister prowling in between and a gory

death scene, but David Wall plays the role so well that you hardly notice. He, Makarova and Dowell carried the evening; every gesture full and strong and clear.

There is no way that a recital of Bharata Nartam, the classical dance form of southern India, is going to appeal to so wide an audience in this country, even when presented by an artist as engaging, subtle and persuasive as Alarnel Valli, who appeared at the Commonwealth Institute as one of the public events associated with a *stanzar* attempting to relate various kinds of Asian, Afro-Caribbean and English dancing.

For its followers, strict adherence to traditional forms is clearly an attraction, but my impression is that, when Uday Shankar and Ram Gopal introduced Indian dancing to large audiences in Britain, they adapted tradition to a more theatrical presentation. Since some parts of the Bharata Nartam style are much more accessible than others, I wonder whether something similar is either possible or desirable today?

I think it would not be difficult for Julien Hamilton and Mathieu Keiser to adapt their act into a form that would have really wide appeal. Hamilton is a dancer, Keiser a musician who seems apt to be

something of a handyman. On a stage containing percussion instruments (conventional and unorthodox) and odd structures, their duet improvisations were a comic hit during a previous Dance Umbrella season.

Returning to London last week, they had an extra member of the team, Kirsten Simson, who engages in various odd and not especially interesting activities with paper bags during the opening sequence, but later dances a long sequence with Hamilton in which contact improvisation techniques are used for aggressive contest ending in some sort of acceptance.

Meanwhile Keiser, snug in a hammock slung from a giant metallic mobile, snugly shifts his position to make the pots and pans that hang from it clack together or chase the dancers. I thought it rather fun, but in increasing the dance element they have reduced or diluted the conflict of personalities that was part of the attraction. It is also clear that, because of the improvisational elements, the performance can vary a lot in quality, even in nature, from one night to another. To wider audiences they would need to standardize — which is not at all what they are after.

John Percival



Intensity and quality: Natalia Makarova, Anthony Dowell

PUBLISHING

Dim view of books

Every time there is a new television book programme, publishers and the media — but not, I think, authors or viewers — become terribly excited and wonder if this time the blue-eyed monster will have cracked the code of how to get books across on the small screen. The current series on Channel 4 (*Book Four*) and BBC2 (*Bookmark*) are no exceptions. The wonder is that experienced television and book-trade people should think authors and those who read and review books should somehow be more stimulating, visually and intellectually, than interviews or discussions with scientists, politicians, artists or sportsmen.

Talk is talk, and there is no reason why authors should be better at it than other people. Indeed, the odds are against it, authors preferring to conduct their monologues or dialogues with paper, Salman Rushdie, in last week's *Book Four*, talked about his novel *Shame*, then discussed it and its relationship with life in Pakistan today — as if that is what novels are about, or for — with a one-time revolutionary and an actor. Articulate and politically engaged though Mr Rushdie is, the concept is demeaning to all concerned, not least to the writer.

Clearly books can be about anything, any subject under the sun. Therefore television can do anything with them or their authors. In theory, at least. Equally clearly, each book is itself, the author's construct. This television can do nothing with. Without books, and dramatic adaptations thereof, television would be the thinnest of gruels, especially with so few single plays being transmitted. What bewilders is that anyone, from Melvyn Bragg to Hermione Lee and Simon Winchester and their producers, should continue to believe that somehow books, the ideas contained in them and their artistic integrity, can — if the formula is discovered — make riveting television. Frank Delany may not be Dr Leavis but his radio programme *The World of Books* made it plain that the right presenter, who knows and is passionate about his books, can make new writing live — partly because there are no distracting visual images.

Book Club Associates, jointly owned by W. H. Smith and the American publishers Doubleday, are cock-a-hoop about their recently published concordat of the Office of Fair Trading which declares that, for the present, they are not being referred to the Monopolies Commission. This has to be surprising as, with 1 1/2m members and about 75 clubs (including the big two, Book of the Month and Literary Guild), they undoubtedly supply the majority of book club editions disseminated in the UK. Their only real competitor, Bernalstein's Leisure Circle, has just over 6m members.

Anthony Shell, president of the Association of Authors' Agents, has pointed out that this means, in effect, that both authors and publishers suffer. Publishers because the book clubs, notably B.C.A., can insist that books are supplied to them by their trade publishers (who control club rights) at only just above cost. Authors because the clubs increasingly insist — pleading customer resistance to higher realistic prices — on being sold books royalty inclusive.

Thus it is the originating publisher who decides how few, hence the author will receive, and in any case that sum is traditionally divided equally between author and publisher. Macmillan wrote to some of their authors recently warning that in future, with at least one book club, they might not be able to pay royalties at all, but hoped authors would agree that a book club sale was better than no book club sale.

David Cash, the optimistically named managing director of *Private Eye*, writes to say that, although Lord Gnome's outfit was contemplating moving its publishing distribution to Channel 4, *Eye* has decided to stay with Andre Deutsch for the present. Could this have anything to do with the fact that Deutsch will shortly have a new sales director?

The Frankfurt Book Fair is almost over for another year. Unlike most important or self-regarding British publishers, Ernest Hecht of Souvenir Press was not there, nor has he been for 18 years. This may be why — year in, year out — he runs one of the most profitable lists in London. He is wily amused that, by remaining at home, he is sometimes asked to pick up the pieces of his competitors' Frankfurt indiscretions. It is thought that each year 80 per cent of the deals agreed at Frankfurt, whether for rights or co-editions, agreed at are renegotiated upon.

E. J. Craddock

Television

Limited welcome

BBC1's *Heart of the Matter* presents David Jessel with the difficult role — of seeking righteousness without appearing self-righteous: tough in any circumstances; tougher when you have the power of television behind you. Mainly, he does it well.

Last night he was on the South Arizona border... a favoured spot for illegal immigrants crossing into what they see as a more promising land. But the days of that old injunction "Send me your tired, your poor, huddled masses yearning to be free" are over. The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service mounts a complex border patrol network, with every technological aid, to turn back the poor to huddle elsewhere.

In this they are following an international pattern, the quality of mercy having been strained by economic blight. The United States, with a long border and "hooking" it to a situation that promises to give them more Spanish-speakers than English by the end of the century, feel the problem locally and without quarrelling, with the main thrust of Mr Jessel's programme, I thought he did not quite cover their problem.

While America is party to the United Nations protocol which rules that refugees should not be returned to mortal peril, Mexico is not, so those fleeing from

Guatemala or El Salvador, if pushed back into Mexico by the United States, can be sent back to the lethal embrace of these regimes.

Many Americans disagree with their government's attitude and two, Jim Corbett, a Quaker, and the Rev. John Fife, a Tucson pastor, have set up the Sanctuary Movement. It smuggles fugitives across, finds them lodging in churches and moves them on to safe houses through an underground railroad.

Mr Corbett said he had smuggled in more than 400. His Sanctuary Movement declares itself openly and welcomes court procedures because, it thinks the government attitude contrary to international law. Time, he believes, is with them and righteousness, well, sought here by Mr Jessel, and the producer Colin Cameron, bound to win.

Earlier on BBC1 we saw the start of *By the Sword Divided*, a 10-part series "created" by John Hawkesworth on our "own civil war". Much money has been spent here, in pursuit of authenticity and much effort on the language. I particularly enjoyed the contrast in conversations above and below stairs. It bids well, and those of our own huddled masses with a taste for swashbuckles should have a feast.

Dennis Hackett

Twelfth Night

Young Vic

Denise Coffey's production is one of those junior First Aid revivals, performing frantic mouth-to-mouth resuscitation on a Bard supposedly left bleeding on the classroom floor.

Look! it proclaims to the kids, Shakespeare is not boring; there is nothing soppy about *Twelfth Night*. These people are a lot of fun, and they have bags of energy; just watch them, charging about. The language is quite easy. Shakespeare may have written "element", but you could just as well say "environment". And see how well he fits in with "The Road to Mandalay", "Lady Be Good" or any other old number we hand out to our three-piece band. It's like old-time vaudeville really, not that you've ever seen that, with the actors chatting away with the MD and characters on the run putting on dark glasses and hiding in the pit.

As for this Illyria place, it can be wherever you like; so, we thought, why not go somewhere East of Suez back in the 1930s? The British Empire is always good for a giggle. You can have Malvolio and Sir Andrew coming on in those beggy khaki shorts and solar toppers, and get Viola in white naval kit. That should suit Deborah. People, from morning on about love. But, to make sure, better have Peter Woodward's Orsino

strutting around and barking orders like a scoutmaster who has forgotten the compass.

Of course, it doesn't really fit. There are no natives; no admiral; nothing in the least like a colonial outpost. But who's to blame when there is no moob going on? It isn't every day that you see the twins as Americans; or Malvolio as a Highland reaper (when Stephen Lewis remembers his accent) who does the cross-gartering bit in kit and sporan with the band pumping out "Scotland the Brave". You may have gleaned that this show struck me as an act of vulgarism in which the extravagance of the costumes is matched only by the vacantly under-acted performance of, perhaps, Olivia's charming redoubt. Address to a Westcoastian style as Desmond McNamara, Toby to a barley with a temporary licence in the Illyrian Home Guard.

Irving Wardle

Theatre

Charlie New End

This small-theatre, small-budget Chaplin show should have been a refreshing starter before the promised blockbusters. We assumed sharp writing and witty tunes, mistakenly. Like so many musicals of Chaplin's own period, *Charlie* is a multi-handed job: two authors, three composers and four lyricists (whose contributions are not identified) have combined to spoil the broth and, though I suppose one real talent may have produced all the few good things, the impression is rather one of mediocrities well matched.

They cover only the early period, the few years which took the little man from failed variety tours to naming his price in Hollywood, via idle months in Mack Sennett's studios before the big break, the conception of the Chaplin character and numerous tumbles with adoring starlets. That is an unpromising dramatic shape, even without flat dialogue and lyrics whose oddest stanzas are repeated anything up to four times.

"Today I fell in love and the feeling's good. It makes me feel warm, just like a hunk, and I wish this would happen every day", runs the leading lady's big number. Having had a row, she then reprises: "Today I'm not so sure...".

Anthony Masters

Opera

Good opportunity skilfully exploited

Rebecca
Grand, Leeds

Very few new operas can have been greeted by applause as warm and immediate as that in Leeds on Saturday night for the premiere of Wilfried Joseph's *Rebecca*. It was a well-deserved tribute to both the enterprise and the realization of Opera North's first commission.

Rebecca, as potential opera, has of course everything going for it. Joseph's achievement, has been not merely skilfully to exploit the obvious but also to release and recharge the deeper energies of du Maurier's novel; by astute selection, with his excellent librettist, Edward Marsh, by deft pacing realized in Colin Graham's observant

production and by musical articulation which is vivid, immediate, yet tough enough to leave more to come back to.

After a brief scene in Monte Carlo the opera stays, oppressively, inside Manderley, contracted into three blocks, economically defined by Stefanos Lazaridis's handsome colour-drained staircase-dominated set and David Cunningham's eloquent lighting. Social encounters are telescoped; Frank Crawley's role is diminished; our sympathy with The Girl marginally, and effectively, reduced. The excision of the inquest complexities and the switch from murder to suicide is the only questionable aspect: does Maxim's self-induced guilt at merely wishing Rebecca dead provide strong enough denouement?

If this problem niggles more in retrospect it is because our immediate attention is skilfully diverted. First to the figure of Mrs Danvers, who is reinstated as tragic heroine in a finely-built characterization leading to the *coup de théâtre* where, in the staircase duet, her love and grief for Rebecca is revealed dramatically and compassionately. As Manderley burns, hers is the immolation scene.

Joseph's score, sparsely orchestrated and no more of an intellectual heavyweight than is appropriate, works athletically and imaginatively on text and subtext. Signpost motives, highly charged brass chords, xylophone flecks, tense high string clusters (shades of the *Screw*), move fluently in and out of terse, sprightly dialogue, solos and ensembles.

The casting is as shrewd as the musical characterization: The Girl's wide-arching, pellucidly scored arias; ingenious with a hint of self-indulgence, is captured free, true and unclinging in Gillian Sullivan's ringing soprano; Peter Knapp's Maxim is suitably debonaire and resilient; Ann Howard's Danvers is a force, bravely committed to her force; Nuala Williams Mrs Van Hopper, Linda Hibberd as Beatrice Lacy, Gedfey Pogson as Frank and Malcolm Rivers as Jack Favell stand out in a vividly distinctive supporting cast. David Lloyd-Jones conducts the English Northern Philharmonia. Those unable to get to Leeds, Birmingham, Nottingham or Manchester can bear *Rebecca* of Radio 3 tomorrow.

Hilary Finch

Concerts

LCP/Holloway

Wigmore Hall

Saturday was a good day for Mozart. In the morning Radio 3 broadcast the superlative concert given by Frans Brüggen's Orchestra of the Eighteenth Century at the Edinburgh Festival: period-instrument playing of precision, grace and refinement, including a strong, wiry account of the Sinfonia Concertante with Daniel Stepner and Lucy van Dael as Soloists, and a magnificently assured 39th Symphony, characterized with original ideas right up to the final throwaway diminuendo.

Then, in the evening, the London Classical Players opened this year's Early Music Centre Festival in London with two Mozart piano concertos played with panache by that remarkable musician Melvin Tan. He chose to use the Strickler reproduction: piano recently unveiled at Smith Square in Beethoven and, for all that it is a fine instrument, I regretted the decision. As the director John Holloway admitted, it copies a model of 1814, and though it has excellent projection, with a biting treble tone, one missed that bright, sparkling quality of the best Mozart pianos.

Nichols Kenyon

Opera

Good opportunity skilfully exploited

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Hilary Finch

If you care enough to give money, you might care to see where it goes.

- Total income up by £1.7m.
- Amount spent on services to spastic persons increased by £2m.
- Cost of keeping schools and centres running increased by £1.4m.
- An extra £150,000 spent on research.
- Fund raising costs contained at 11% of total income.
- Administration costs contained at 3% of total income.
- Nearly £1/2m paid in VAT.

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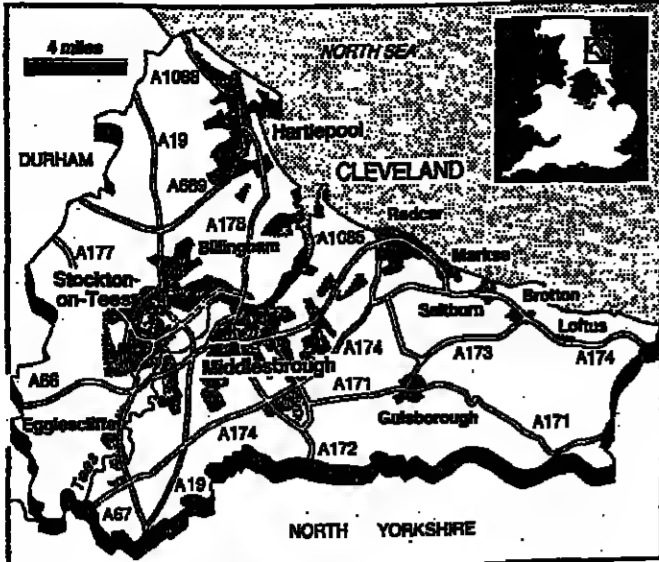
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Copies of the Annual Report are available on request from The Spastics Society.

| | £000 |
|--|--------|
| Total income | 24,954 |
| Less | |
| Schools and centres | 15,778 |
| Welfare and social services | 1,518 |
| Research and Development | 409 |
| Grants to the work of Affiliated Groups and Associated Charities | |
| Information and publications | 965 |
| Services to spastic persons | 382 |
| Fund raising costs | 19,052 |
| Administration and finance | 2,700 |
| Non-recoverable VAT | 704 |
| Total expenditure | 428 |
| Surplus | 22,884 |
| Transfers to reserves for future specified and exceptional expenditure | 1,570 |
| Net surplus for year | 1,312 |
| | 258 |

The figures quoted above are abridged from the full accounts for the year ended 5th April 1983, which received an unqualified auditors' report and which will be filed with the Registrar of Companies after the Annual General Meeting.



Cleveland

A SPECIAL REPORT

The county is a special development area including two enterprise zones: Hartlepool and Middlesbrough. The decline of traditional industries is being offset by the growth of offshore business. Ronald Kershaw reports.



New jobs for old, but not enough

The county of Cleveland stands like a coastal wedge hammered between Durham and North Yorkshire, a triangular chunky slice in the cricket bat of the North-East. The county is a cauldron of industry, steelworks, chemicals, and heavy engineering, traditional trades which owe their existence to the central spine of the River Tees and to road and rail communications which have improved as these longstanding industries have declined.

Well over half a million people live in the county and, according to last month's statistics, nearly 56,000 of them are unemployed. This translates to 20.8 per cent of the employable population. The county divides into four boroughs, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Stockton and Langbaurgh, the last almost completely rural.

One suspects that outside town halls, nobody really knows where borough boundaries begin and end. The mixture of industry is common to all three remaining boroughs though all three maintain industrial development organizations and vie with one another for new industry.

Hartlepool and Middlesbrough have the edge over Stockton because they have designated "enterprise zones" with all that means in terms of free rents, high-speed planning approval and a minimum of red tape to speed the implementation of new industrial and commercial projects.

The outsider must take a broad industrial view to discover how the county is faring. He would do worse than turn to the Cleveland County Council employment review, which is being considered by the elected representatives this week. He will discover that even after big cuts in employment in recent years, the steel and chemical industries still account for half the manufacturing jobs in Cleveland and about one fifth of all employment. It follows that many other companies depend on these two industries, which they provide with goods and services.

On the steel side, decline in demand and foreign competition have been the cause of drastic cuts in jobs. In 1979 some 24,000 people were employed in steel compared with today's figure of 7,500. Production is now centred in the Redcar, Lakenby and Cleveland complexes with smaller works at Skinningrove, Cargo Fleet, Stockton and Middlesbrough.

Position could get worse

Cleveland produces general steels - not the highly sophisticated, stainless high-speed and special steels of other divisions of the British Steel Corporation - and so is particularly vulnerable to the similarly unsophisticated steel industries of the developing countries which have a never ending supply of cheap labour and compete accordingly. The situation is likely to become more acute because BSC at Redcar operates a massive 10,000 tonne a day blast furnace, the biggest in Europe, and this has to be re-lined in 1987. It will probably take six months, and during that time the rest of the steel complex will be without iron for steelmaking.

BSC is bending all its efforts to find a solution to this problem. Those who warned that the only other northern

ironmaking plant, at Consett, should never have been closed are saying "We told you so".

The county's commentary observes that more than three quarters of all jobs in the chemical industry in Cleveland are in ICI, which has suffered equally drastic cuts in employment and plant closures as steel. Overcapacity in petrochemicals and plastics throughout the world has taken its toll here but, as discussed elsewhere in this issue, important steps have been taken to rationalize and there is some hope of an upturn in the fortunes of this part of ICI.

All is not doom and gloom, however. The whole of Cleveland is in a special development area, with a wide variety of incentives from both central and local government available to attract new industries and expand those already established. Inquiries from companies contemplating relocation in Cleveland flow steadily in to county and borough councils, although job losses and gains never match up - roughly three

and a half jobs are lost to every one gained - it shows industrial development efforts are not futile.

In the first seven months of this year, the county council received 205 industrial inquiries, 24 more than in the same period of last year. Of these 162 were about premises and only 17 regarding sites. Just over half the inquiries were from the manufacturing sector and 45 per cent from service sector firms. Some 70 per cent of all inquiries came from within the county, 9 per cent from the northern region of the UK, 13 per cent from elsewhere in Britain and 8 per cent from abroad.

Ready to go: an accommodation module built by Redpath Offshore for British Gas's Rough Field in the North Sea.

Picture by Barry Wilkinson

ENTERPRISE ZONES

The big package that should bring in the jobs

Cleveland enjoys the dubious distinction of having the highest unemployment rate of any county in mainland Britain. If one leaves out the qualification "mainland", at 20.8 per cent it ranks second only to the Western Isles. Small wonder then that two of the principal towns, Hartlepool and Middlesbrough in this relatively small county have been designated enterprise zones.

The only other town of equal importance, Stockton, has been left out because, one must assume, while Middlesbrough has an unemployment rate of 22 per cent and Hartlepool one of

21.2 per cent, Stockton at 16.4 per cent, is in a position of relative luxury in the job-starved North-east.

The whole of Cleveland has been designated a special development area, which means that all three towns may offer the various financial incentives available - tax allowances on capital expenditure, government regional assistance, government cash grants, low interest loans, training grants and the rest of the package designed to attract new industry.

There is little doubt that the further inducements offered by

enterprise zone status provide an added edge. The main "extras" include exemption from rates for 10 years, exemption from development land tax, 100 per cent of building cost available for R&D expenditure; easing of customs formalities and what are termed "facilities of warehousing"; no industrial development certificates are required; no industrial training levies; government requirements for statistical information are reduced and planning procedures simplified.

It is not surprising that Mr Eddie Motley, Hartlepool's industrial development officer, says that since the Hartlepool EZ was designated in October 1981, activity has increased considerably. He said: "It is a valuable additional promotional tool. Factories that have remained empty have become occupied." However, the number of jobs lost from basic industries still outstrips the number of new jobs provided. The Hartlepool zone is of 265 acres within the borough and located on three

CLEVELAND FACTS

Area: 58,550 hectares (excluding tidal areas)
Population: 567,100 persons
Unemployed: 51,943 (19.4 per cent August, 1983)
58,781 males
13,162 females

separate sites. In the two years of its existence it has attracted more than 50 companies and provided 800 jobs with a further 1,000 jobs in prospect from projects in hand. It has to be remembered that enterprise zones are best suited to small and medium-sized firms and Mr Motley points out that two-thirds of new entrant companies employ between 50 and 100 people.

Middlesbrough is in a slightly different position to Hartlepool in that while the 190 acre zone has been approved and announced, the final decision of a designation date is still awaited from central government. This is important because from that

date the financial benefits apply.

This has not stopped the Middlesbrough promotion of an enterprise zone. On the factory units already available, 55 have been "occupied" and others are the subject of negotiation. The anticipated "new" of the "old" is confidently predicted to be some 3,000 in the month.

One ambitious project worthy of note is the Cadcam development. The Cadcam association (computer aided design) - computer aided manufacturing) formed two years ago from companies and institutions interested in computer education and manufacturing plants to establish a £2m complex in the Middlesbrough enterprise zone. A £10m investment fund is proposed to help new, high technology companies grow round the centre and these will provide much needed jobs. After a study undertaken with the help of a £60,000 grant from Cleveland County Council, a plan has been produced which estimates that 5,000 to 8,000 new jobs can

be created within 12 years of the development.

Finance for being sought from commercial sources, from the Government and the EEC. It is hoped that the Cadcam centre will be built by 1985 and will provide a whole range of services including training, consultancy, evaluating new industrial projects, training new staff, counselling on finance, accounting and management services and leasing computer terminals and work stations.

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111c Centre, Hartlepool,
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ITM have been actively engaged in the nuclear power station construction programme. The company has provided turnkey packages for the movement of liner roofs and gas baffles for both Heysham and Torness Advanced Gas Reactor Stations.

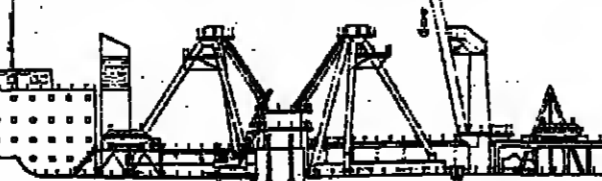


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Continued on page 17

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PORTS

A flood tide for Teesside

The performance of the Tees and Hartlepool Port Authority, which not only made a profit in the last financial year but looks set fair for even better results this year, is doubly welcome in a depressed region like the north-east of England.

The port authority made a pre-tax profit of £5.15m in 1982, nearly £1.5m more than in 1981, and recorded a slight increase in tonnage handled 35.382m tonnes compared with the previous 35.246m tonnes.

The good news does not stop there. In the first six months of 1983 the two ports, Tees and Hartlepool, made a surplus of more than £4m and handled 17.5m tonnes. Moreover, Tees Dock which has made a loss for many years is now in the black, having registered a small cumulative profit of £150,000 for the first six months. Hartlepool Docks which invariably does well, has £200,000 in the credit side of the ledger, despite a fall in income from local industrial users of the Tees.

The port authority's chief executive, Mr John Tholen, feels confident enough to predict a final profit "comfortably in excess" of the 1982 figure. The half yearly profit is £1m higher than at the same time in 1982.

Tees and Hartlepool is Britain's third largest port authority in terms of tonnage and about the third in terms of profitability, after Associated British Ports and Felixstowe.

The new chairman of the port authority announced that nearly £1m will be spent on Hartlepool Docks this year, and said even more substantial sums would have to be invested to keep them up to date.

The current programme includes a £600,000 extension to one of the storage sheds.

A third car terminal recently completed, will, with improvements to the two existing terminals, account for £150,000. A further £150,000 has been earmarked for forklift trucks, cranes and small cranes. Last year £800,000 was spent on a new shed and a roll-on/roll-off berth.

Tees Dock has always presented a financial problem. Its balance sheet showed a regular loss of £2m until last year when the deficit was reduced to £1.7m. The cumulative losses amounted to £14m.

In 1980 Middlesbrough Dock was closed, resulting in a savings of £800,000 a year, which amount was pumped into the Tees Dock operation to improve facilities.

The fight for viability was helped by the elimination of over-manning through a steady reduction in the number of dockworkers and other staff. A new productivity agreement with the dock labour force was reached, the effect of which was to increase flexibility and to free more men to handle ships.

A wider mix of business through the dock has also helped. Most of the shedding of labour has been achieved through natural wastage, but last year about 100 men took advantage of a voluntary severance scheme which provided for dockworkers to leave

their jobs with handsome redundancy payments.

The total labour force employed by the port authority now stands at about 1,150, including administrative workers about half its size when it was set up in 1966 as a public trust to supersede the old Tees Conservancy Commissioners in 1967.

The two docks, Tees and Hartlepool, serve the needs of the oil, chemical, marine construction and steel industries of Teesside but the authority is constantly aware of the need to attract new users.

Six new shipping lines were persuaded to try out Tees Dock last year and they found the service so satisfactory that they became regular users. Another four lines look like becoming valued customers.

While the ports are striving to obtain diversification, they are aware of their dependence on local industrial users such as Shell, ICI, British Steel and Phillips.

All things considered, the ports seem to be on the climb towards prosperity. Mr Peart, however, sounds a warning: "For the long-term, I must point out that Hartlepool has absorbed over £2m more in capital investment than it has generated in profit. It is therefore essential for Hartlepool to achieve a large positive cash flow during the next six to seven years - the more so, as replacement and renewals running to several million pounds will be necessary by the end of the decade to keep the inner docks operational."

Technology creates new jobs

Two new companies whose operations rely on new technology, have just been set up in Cleveland. Eyetech Security Print at the Duke's Way industrial estate, Thornaby, specialises in the high-speed printing of computer and laser processes of what are termed "individually unique" documents. Isocon has been located in the Hartlepool enterprise zone, to manufacture optoelectronics and fibre optic components for the military and telecommunications markets.

Initially Eyetech will employ six people but plans to extend staff to 17 within three years. It is a subsidiary of Norton Opax PLC, and its laser printer is capable of printing information

directly on to plain paper at up to 71,400 characters per second. Mr Alan Redhouse, marketing director, says this means that the machine will individually address and print a single sheet letter of the type used by companies for direct mail projects, at the rate of 10,000 in less than half an hour.

Government grants

The Isocon venture has been organized by the Newcastle Technology Office of the British Technology Group, a government-backed body, which initially underwrote the project, though it is now being financed by private investors. The factory will cost £1.5m and plant and equipment a further £1.5m. The company, which will receive the usual government grants, was eagerly wooed by South Wales. Ninety per cent of production will be exported aimed at the export

market. The company will employ 100 people initially and plans to increase the workforce to 500 in five years.

A spokesman said that the Department of Industry, Hartlepool Enterprise Agency, Venturlink, a private agency, and BSC Industry all played a key role in putting the project together in three months.

The company's new factory which is being built by English Industrial Estates, will take a year to complete, meanwhile operations are being conducted at temporary premises in Hartlepool. Turnover is expected to reach £6.5m in three years.

Oil gives a boost

Continued from page 16

When Mr Brookes announced the latest £6m investment, he described it as "an act of faith" on the part of the Triafigar House board. Other areas of investment include £27m at the recently opened structural steelworks of Cleveland Redpath Engineering at Darlington in County Durham.

ITM (Offshore) of Middlesbrough has just won a £25m contract to provide a new floating port for Port Stanley in the Falkland Islands.

The flexi-port comprises six of the company's 300ft by 90ft barges, linked in pairs with four legged pile structures called dolphins securing them. The barge fleet will carry warehouse accommodation and the front three will provide a 1,000ft quay front in deep water, which will be used by deep draft vessels carrying equipment and materials for the development of the island. ITM is particularly pleased because the flexi-port was originally designed and developed for the Niger Delta for a contract that was later cancelled. It has five months to complete the Falkland job.

ITM (International Transport Management) is a typical spin-off from the offshore oil and gas industry. It was formed by three friends with experience of North Sea work. Alf Duffield, ITM chairman, now aged 45, and partners John Wilson and Brian Pearson both in their mid-thirties, had become ex-

perts in the complicated business of moving modules and other structures to oil rigs. Wilson and Pearson were both trained in heavy engineering and Duffield was an accountant. They acquired barges and multi-wheeled transporters and quickly gained a reputation for moving massive loads on land or sea.

In May this year the company bought Normanby Wharf, a site of 27 acres on the South bank of the Tees. It has extended to fabrication work and is now building structures for oil and gas rigs.

The company employs 250 people and has a turnover of about £40m. It has offices in the Middle East, Brazil and Nigeria. With Seatrans of Norway it formed ITM-Seatrans to enhance the heavy lifting-transportation services available to the Scandinavian offshore and construction industries.

Apart from the British company's fleet of flat top barges, it has an anchor handling-tug-supply vessel, the ITM Scaiber, and a vast crane vessel, ITM Mariner, which can lift 200 tonnes loads. A multi-purpose offshore support vessel with a primary role as a cable-layer, the ITM Ventura is now being built. This will lay the cable between Britain and France for the Central Electricity Generating Board to connect the British and French national grids in Spring next year.

The company has given a helping hand to history, too. When the 437-year-old Tudor warship Mary Rose had to be transferred to a restoration barge, ITM Offshore did the delicate job with a 48 axled trailer.

importance of Cleveland is put into perspective. The Wilton site produces key raw materials for synthetic fibres, plastics resins and detergents. In chemicals it manufactures olefines, alcohols aromatics and intermediates for nylon and polyester fibres and film. A joint venture at Wilton between ICI and BP produced the giant cracker with a capacity of 650,000 tonnes a year ethylene and 350,000 tonnes a year propylene. Its main feedstock is naphtha but it can also crack large quantities of propane and butane. Ethylene from the cracker supplies ICI factories in the North-West via a trans-Pennine pipeline.

Billingham produces vast tonnages of fertilizers. It is the biggest single production site of ammonia in the UK and the largest manufacturing complex for carbon dioxide. Capacity is 600,000 tonnes a year some of which is being used as feedstock in the production of high protein animal feedstuffs for West Europe's pig, poultry and calf breeders.

Teesside has been developing as a chemicals centre since the 1920s. The Billingham site, bought from the Government in 1919 by Brunner Mond, first started producing synthetic ammonia for the production of the fertilizer, sulphate of ammonia, in 1923.

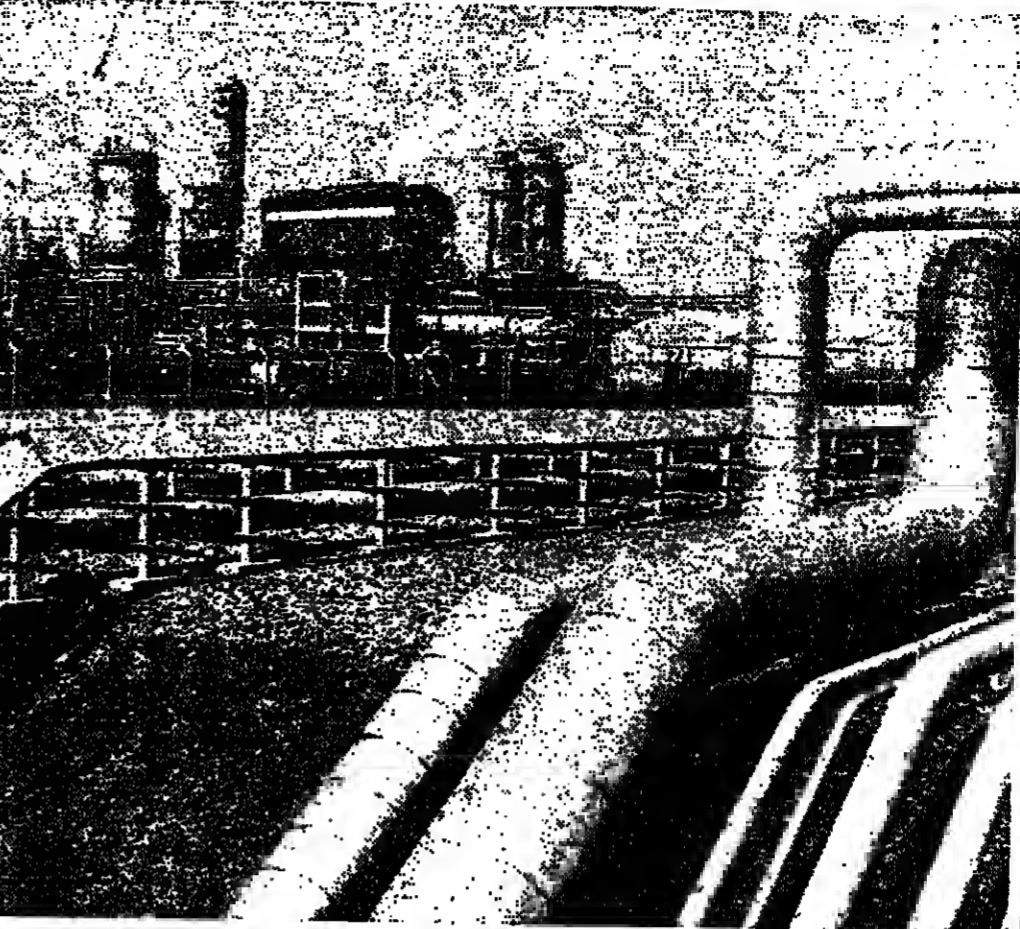
In common with many other industries, chemicals has been hit by recession and, as in most cases, the principal problem is worldwide over-capacity. Officials at ICI freely admit: "In the petrochemicals and plastics business, it has been a battle for survival over the past four years." At Wilton there are three ethylene plants and for the past year only one has been operating. There is an even chance the other two will never function again. Only completely modern plants with the latest technology and its attendant economies are the ones that can produce the right product at the right price. So, to survive, plants have been closed and manpower has been drastically reduced. Over the past three years a total of more than £200m losses have been recorded in plastics and petrochemicals.

ICI's £90m acid plant at Wilton, Teesside

CHEMICALS

Prosperity and the big employer

Despite losing more than 3,000 jobs in the last two years, ICI remains Cleveland's biggest employer with 15,000 people on the books at Wilton, which is home of the company's petrochemicals and plastics division, and at Billingham on the North bank, headquarters of the agricultural division.



ICI's £90m acid plant at Wilton, Teesside

Lifting the doom STEEL

Like the tides that hammer the North east coast, the fortunes of the steel industry - which basically means the British Steel Corporation in this part of the world - ebb and flow. If the peaks and troughs could be forecast they could plan for it. In Cleveland however, British Steel is celebrating new work for two mills thought totally doomed, and at the same time forecasting a bleak winter.

Three years ago, British Steel employed some 18,000 people on Teesside. It now employs 7,500 and still has the same capacity of about 70,000 tonnes a week. Capacity and production present a large gap and at the end of last year only 40,000 tonnes of liquid steel was being produced per week. Earlier this year things picked up and by June, BSC in Cleveland was averaging 65,000 tonnes a week. It was not to last long and a BSC spokesman said: "We look like being down to about 52,000 tonnes a week and are facing a bleak winter. Lack of demand in the home market, some products limited by quota restrictions, keen price competition in the export market and a continuation of restrictions in the United States, all contribute to our problems."

The overall picture is more encouraging, with the odd bright spot, such as Hartlepool. Not long ago the BSC's 44 inches pipe mill ran out of orders. The mill closed down, but for a small maintenance crew, and the men took redundancy payments on the understanding that they would return to work if new contracts were obtained. Nobody had hopes until the Shell Fulmar Field contract was obtained and the pipe mill reopened. The Hartlepool plate mill that produced plate for the pipe mill found itself in the same situation and so both mills which had been closed for about six months opened up in early August and are now producing plates and pipes.

The Shell contract looks like producing about six months work and everybody at British Steel is on the look out for more contracts a similar nature. Typical of the problems is the Redcar pellet plant, now closed. "We can import pellets cheaper than we can make them" said an official. More encouragingly, the Redcar coke ovens, taken out of commission 18 months ago for rebuilding will be back in operation next year.

Teesside has been developing as a chemicals centre since the 1920s. The Billingham site, bought from the Government in 1919 by Brunner Mond, first started producing synthetic ammonia for the production of the fertilizer, sulphate of ammonia, in 1923.

In common with many other industries, chemicals has been hit by recession and, as in most cases, the principal problem is worldwide over-capacity. Officials at ICI freely admit: "In the petrochemicals and plastics business, it has been a battle for survival over the past four years." At Wilton there are three ethylene plants and for the past year only one has been operating. There is an even chance the other two will never function again. Only completely modern plants with the latest technology and its attendant economies are the ones that can produce the right product at the right price. So, to survive, plants have been closed and manpower has been drastically reduced. Over the past three years a total of more than £200m losses have been recorded in plastics and petrochemicals.

Towards the end of last year exchange rates improved and at the beginning of this year there was a significant reduction in oil prices. ICI officials are daring to hope that these may be the first signs of an economic change for the better. With reduced losses in the first half of the year, the general feeling is that the ICI petrochemicals and plastics division is starting the long haul back to recovery.

ICI's £90m acid plant at Wilton, Teesside

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ICI ON TEESSIDE. MAKING CHEMICALS FOR THE WORLD

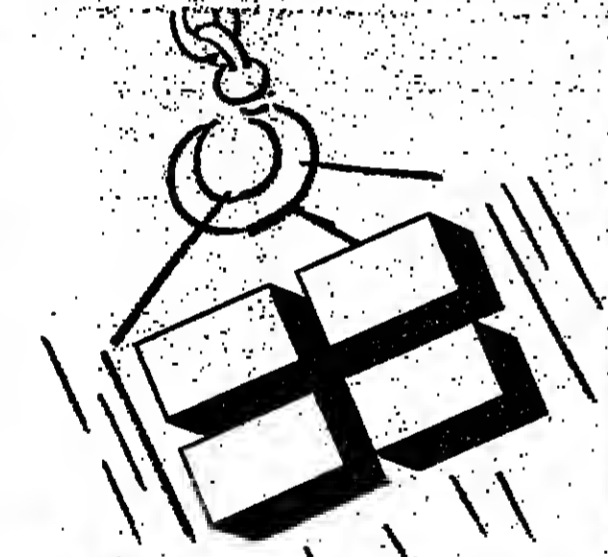
Petrochemicals and Plastics is ICI's largest operating division. Between our three sites in the region we have invested nearly £2,000 million. But our investment doesn't stop there.

Our annual rates amount to some £14 million. We are the area's largest employer, with the biggest petrochemicals complex in Europe.

We have been committed to Teesside since 1919. And we'll be here for a good many years to come.

New Wilton Technical Centre

These purpose-built facilities will ensure that ICI remains in the forefront of R&D for petrochemicals and plastics gearing our research and technical services to customers' present and future needs.



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CALL EIE TODAY FOR FURTHER DETAILS OF THESE AND OTHER UNITS.

Advertisement for English Industrial Estates featuring a portrait of Jeff Dougherty, contact number (0642) 765911, and address information for Thornaby-on-Tees, Cleveland TS17 9HA.

- ENTERPRISE ZONE
S.D.A. ZONE
RIVER ZONE
NORTH SEA ZONE
SUPERZONE

Advertisement for Middlesbrough Enterprise Zone, listing various zones and offering EEC benefits for relocation and expansion. Contact details for A. Noble, Chief Planning Officer & Architect, Vancouver House, Gurney St., Middlesbrough.

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today, Dealings End, Oct 28. 5 Contango Day, Oct 31, Settlement Day, Nov 7.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market prices multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

THE TIMES 1000 1982/1983 The World's Top Companies The Top 1000 UK companies with an annual turnover of at least £1 million...

Main stock market table with columns for Stock, Price, Chg, Int, Gross Div, Capitalization, and Company. Includes sections for BRITISH FUNDS, METALS, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, BANKS AND DISCOUNTS, BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES, and COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

THE WEEK AHEAD by Andrew Cornelius

Timber group to boost Brooke Bond profits

Brooke Bond Group is expected to report pretax profits of £43m for the year to June 30 tomorrow. The improvement on last year's £33.3m is likely to stem from a contribution from the Mallinson-Denny timber group, which has yet to add to group profits since it was acquired in September, 1981.

which reached £503m last year. BHS has been busy revamping its stores to a new "walkway" layout. The first store was opened in Harlow, Essex, earlier this year and more recently the Nottingham branch has been converted to the new layout which ensures that food has a prominent position in the new store design.

Extra profit growth could come from a deal announced with Bejam, the frozen-food specialist chain, to market each other's products. The experiment will be evaluated next year to see whether it should be extended. There will also be keen interest in the contribution from the BHS stake in its joint-venture, SavaCentre hypermarket, with J. Sainsbury.

At the annual meeting, the group warned that, although there were grounds for thinking that the recession was lifting, it did not believe that any improvement would show through for some time yet. The second half is likely to prove better than the first with the City looking for pretax profits of £120m and an increased dividend.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Key policy speech by Lawson

The highlight of the coming week is the Chancellor's Mansion House speech - one of his key speeches of the year - in which he is expected to outline his broad approach to monetary policy. Mr Lawson may also give some clues to the outcome of the recently-concluded internal review of monetary policy which, among other things, has looked at ways of formalizing the role of the exchange rate and of incorporating objectives for nominal national income.

uncertain and volatile than usual in recent days and this pattern seems likely to continue. Signs that the United States recovery remains robust are fueling renewed fears of higher interest rates, despite on-target money supply growth and low inflation.

As the same stage in 1982, the group made pretax profits of £1.02m, but the deterioration in profits over the past three years appears to have been arrested after substantial reorganization and conversions of shops as well as new branch openings.

Handwritten signature and additional text at the bottom of the page.

Investment and Finance

City Editor Anthony Hilton

City Office 200 Gray's Inn Road London WC1A 1JZ Telephone 01-537 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

Friday's change and week's close FT Index 678.5 down 31.3 FT All Shares 427.65 up 16.36

London Close Sterling \$1,500 down 0.0015 DM 3.85 up 0.08

CURRENCIES

Friday's change and week's close LONDON CLOSE Sterling \$1,500 down 0.0015

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates: Bank base rates 9 Finance houses base rate 10

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Erth, Seaford, Genentex, F. Sumner, Thomas Nationwide Transport

ANNUAL MEETINGS

TOMORROW - Ricardo Consulting Engineers, St Ermin's Hotel, Caxton Street, SW1 (noon)

China approves of link with US currency Pegging of Hongkong dollar expected to restore stability to colony

The weekend decision of the Hongkong Government to peg the Hongkong dollar to the US dollar, at HK\$7.80, is expected to give a powerful psychological boost to stability in the colony

Tozer to sell timber subsidiary for £3m

Tozer Kenley & Millbourn, the international trading group supported by its bankers, has agreed to sell its forest products subsidiary, Price & Pierce, to Sears World Trade (SWT)

Logica prepares for quote

Logica, Europe's largest independent computer software company, will reveal final details of its stockmarket flotation on Thursday

Feldstein muzzled by White House

The White House has begun censoring the speeches of President Reagan's top economic advisers in an attempt to avoid another embarrassing confrontation with Mr Donald Regan, the US treasury secretary

Midland Bank awarded double 'A' rating in US

Midland Bank, which last week paved the way for it to raise loan capital in the United States, has been assigned an 'AA' rating by Standard and Poor, the influential American debt agency

Arms plants in study for selloff

The Government has asked Lazard Brothers, the merchant bank, to conduct an investigation into the Royal Ordnance Factories, and make recommendations on whether they should be privatized

Brazil pay agreement in balance

The conflict over wages between Brazil's government and Congress is set to reach a climax this week. A presidential decree which has been in operation since mid-July, setting all wage rises at 80 per cent of inflation, expires on October 26, and a Bill proposing to make the decree law is being laid before Congress today

Philippines delay paying debts

Capital flight and severe balance of payments problems have forced the Philippines to seek a moratorium on loan repayments. The Government has asked international bankers for a 90-day delay on repayment of loan principal falling due in the next three months

US hotel chain expanding into Britain

Arizona-based Ramada, the world's third largest hotel chain, will soon launch a hotels development and financing operation in Britain which is expected initially to raise more than £55m, enough for up to five Ramada hotels to open in key centres in rapid succession

Ramada seeking rooms to grow

Advertisement for Ramada hotels featuring a line graph titled 'GBS HOTEL INDEX' showing 'All Hotels', 'Operating results, sales and profits of 71 hotels in the UK', and 'Tariffs' from 1975 to 1982. The graph shows a general upward trend in all three categories over the period.

Welcome for Tebbit made in Japan

Mr Tebbit will be more interested in the moves to cut tariffs and to encourage imports by getting more British goods into Japanese shops. He may reflect, though he will no doubt push the thought to the back of his mind, that what the Japanese are now doing under international pressure contrasts oddly with our own behaviour when we have had proportionately similar trade surpluses and rather more unemployed

The stamp of success

The Stock Exchange has understandably taken the opportunity to link its commission-cutting reforms with pleas for the abolition of the 2 per cent stamp duty on purchasing shares. If costs of dealing need to be cut for the exchange to compete internationally, runs the argument, why keep London expensive by keeping the stamp duty?

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Advertisement for Japan Air Lines featuring a photograph of a passenger in a first-class cabin and the text: 'A traveller finds contentment on his journey to Japan. There's something that makes travelling First Class with Japan Air Lines very restful. Our special Japanese care. Combine that with our unique, sumptuously padded Sky Recliner seat which reclines to a full 60° for a beautifully peaceful sleep and you can really relax.'

USM REVIEW

Page turns to City for expansion in US

When a leading publicly quoted company decides to look around for a new finance director or accountant, paying around £40,000 a year, it often turns to the likes of the Michael Page Partnership to select the most suitable applicant.

It has certainly proved to be a big money spinner for Mr Michael Page, chairman, and fellow director Mr Bill McGregor, both qualified accountants, who got together in 1976 when they discovered there was a hole in the market for professional job appointments to be filled.

With a £4,000 loan from the bank the two men formed MPP - the rich man's version of the Alfred Marks Bureau. Now the group boasts over 1,500 clients including BP, Plessey, BTR, Esso and Mobil. Page's fees usually amount to 17 per cent of the first year's total salary an last year it should exceed £2.25m. On average there are 150 applicants for each job advertised.

Operating from five major cities in the UK the group has recently opened a new office in New York which it hopes to use as a springboard for the lucrative US recruitment consultancy market. But this will need extra finance.

As a result the group is arranging a placing with brokers Phillips & Drew of around 25 per cent of the equity, valuing the company at about £5m. The shares should come to market on a price/earnings ratio. In the past three years pretax profits have grown from £96,000 to £219,000. For the current year the group should be capable of £500,000.

The placing will consist partly of new shares and some

existing shares. "A public quote is now essential to us for future growth", Mr Page says.

It looks as though much of the group's growth will now take place in the US where it already has a reciprocal agreement with one American firm. Although the group's strength lies in accountancy it also takes

in banking and financial services. Dealings in the shares should start in November.

The champagne was flowing at Fitch & Co, the interior design consultants, on Friday, after the group landed its latest contract. Mr Rodney Fitch, chairman, had just clinched a deal to convert the 440-shop

Timpson shoe chain. Two experimental conversions have already been completed.

The deal will mean that earlier analysts' forecasts of £1.1m for the current year will almost certainly need upgrading. The shares held steady at 275p. The latest record profit

figures from computer component distributors CPU Computers, whose first small business computer was launched last week, highlights the dubious benefits of a USM listing before achieving a full listing.

The company is 40 years old and very conservatively managed. It came to the USM last

June, paying its advisers, Kleinwort Benson, £400,000 in raising £1, a huge expense compared with the £100,000 paid by Good Relations and a meagre £12,000 by Kennedy Brookes.

The company has now decided to seek a full listing as soon as possible.

It looks as though the worst may be over for Heclamar, the heel bar operator and the first company to join the USM, in November 1980. After meeting its original pretax profits forecast of £606,000 things have taken a turn for the worse. In 1982 profits tumbled to £382,000 and although they have recovered to £401,000 this year they are still below par.

But tomorrow's annual meeting might provide shareholders with some better news. Mr Michael Strom, chairman, is expected to reveal that the group is now on its way to a full recovery. Close observers expect the group to easily exceed market estimates of around £300,000. The shares ended the week at 70p compared with the 1980 placing price of 82p.

Full-year figures are expected from Castle (GB), the bathroom and kitchen equipment distributor - the first since it joined the USM in May. At the time the group forecast pretax profits of £1.1m and is expected to comfortably match this figure with a final outcome of £1.15m.

However, the group's share performance since it joined the USM has been disappointing. The 3.6 million shares were placed by Greaveson Grant at 80, but opened at a discount and continued to drift lower. Despite a brief rally the shares closed on Friday at 76p.

Michael Clark

Unlisted Securities

Table with multiple columns: Capitalization, Company, Price, Dividend, etc. Lists various unlisted securities and their market data.

American notebook Markets wait for a Fed-inspired thaw

The policies of the Federal Reserve are under closer scrutiny than usual as the financial markets wait with increasing nervousness for a sign that its attitude to monetary restraint will change.

This policy has been in effect for six months. In that time there has been almost no change in the level of banks' reserves.

This freeze, on banks' reserves has produced a sharp slowdown in monetary growth. In the week of October 5, the level of money M1 was only \$2.7 billion greater than the level at the week of June 8.

The markets will not tolerate for long any hint to money growth. That indicates how deep-seated is the fear of inflation and of loss of value in the bond markets.

The situation in the financial markets is beginning to look more like that in the first half of last year. Then the Fed was continuing its tight money policy initiated in April 1981, and interest rates were declining.

As Mr Patrick Sevin, the talented economist for Drexel Burnham Lambert, said last week: "Having 'tightened' by slowing reserve growth and having pushed money back into its target zone, the Fed's next move is likely to be towards 'ease'."

Consequently, we anticipate that by December, with money growth comfortably within its targets, the Fed is likely to non-borrowed reserves from its present low level of 1 to 2 per cent, so as to ensure

sufficient growth in money in 1984, allowing the economy to expand further growth.

"If the Fed would trade lower in this scenario and, with money in its target range, inflation fears should shrink, allowing the bond market to reduce its present elevated risk premium."

Last week, the bond bears managed a fairly successful attack on the bond prices, involving supposed "bears' position that the Fed had not eased after all" and also involving Mr Paul Volcker's speech to the American Bankers Association on the previous weekend in which he declared the central bank's continuing commitment to the control of inflation.

If this were a cut and dried issue, there might perhaps be less heat in the argument between Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, and the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Mr Martin Feldstein.

Mr Donald Regan is arguing that the Federal deficit is not pushing up interest rates. Feldstein's stand reflects the monetary thinking in the Federal Reserve, where the long-standing view is that deficits are inflationary.

The Treasury fears this view because it can encourage the Federal Reserve to maintain tight money for too long. And looking into 1984, Treasury officials among others fear the Fed may maintain its tight money policy for so long as to jeopardize the prospects for a buoyant economy.

Maxwell Newton

APPOINTMENTS

Edwardes successor is named

Mercury Communications: Air Chief Marshall Sir Douglas Lowe is to become chairman when Sir Michael Edwardes relinquishes the position at the end of the year.

Sedgwick Group: Mr M. A. Butt has been appointed chairman of Sedgwick UK, succeeding Mr R. C. Steven. Mr Butt will continue as chairman of Sedgwick International and Mr Steven will remain a director of Sedgwick Group until he retires on December 31.

Christina Salvesen: Mr Reg Mills becomes group financial controller from October 31.

Midland International Trade Services (USA) Corporation, New York: Mr Kenneth Brown has been appointed president and chief executive officer.

Barclays Development Capital: Mr Charles Morland, a director of Barclays Merchant Bank, has become a non-executive director.

Greaveson, Grant and Co: Mr M. C. Redford and Dr Bernard Donoghue have been taken into partnership.

Brooke Bond Group: Mr A. M. Heath, group marketing director of British-American Tobacco Company, has been made a non-executive director.

Chubb Fire Security: Mr Cyril Green has become managing director. He was previously operational managing director (European Division). Mr Green succeeds Mr Philip Crossland, who has become managing director of Chubb & Son.

Hogg Robinson (Benefit Consultants): Mr Alan Culverhouse has been appointed regional director, sales and marketing.

International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations: Dr Richard Arnold, director of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, is to become executive vice-president in succession to Mr Michael Peretz who is retiring. Dr Arnold will be leaving the ABPI to take up his new post in Geneva early next year.

Mace: Mr Derek Abbot becomes chief executive, from October 31.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Danka Corporation: Year to 30.6.83. Pretax profit £1.5m (profit £242,000). Losses: £18.5m (profit £100,000). Turnover £18.5m (up £2.5m). Net dividend 1.25p (1.75p).

Baunton Properties: Half year to 30.6.83. Pretax profit £7m (loss £370,000). Turnover £11.7m (up £1.5m). Net interim dividend none (none).

Scottish Harlequin Group: Half year to 30.6.83. Pretax profit £451,000 (£61,000). Stated earnings 2.52p (2.04p). Turnover £9.5m (£12m). Net interim dividend 1p (none).

Roseburg: Year to 31.6.83. Pretax profit £2.5m (1.5m). Stated earnings 2.9p (2.6p). Turnover £14.8m (£14.3m). Net dividend 2.87p (2.45p).

Roche & Wallace-Arnold Trust: Half year to 31.7.83. Pretax profit £42,000 (£32,000). Stated earnings 7.13p (6.33p). Turnover £70m (£54m). Net interim dividend 2p.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

Table with columns: STRATEGY BOND, YIELD, PREMIUM, etc. Lists Eurobond prices and yields.

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Table with columns: Stock, Par, Yield, etc. Lists fixed-interest stocks and their yields.

Offshore and International Funds

Table with columns: Fund Name, Assets, etc. Lists offshore and international funds.

Base Lending Rates

Table with columns: Bank Name, Rate, etc. Lists base lending rates for various banks.

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BADMINTON

A poetic revenge taken by the prince of Denmark

By Richard Eaton

The degree of poetic justice in the remarkable defeat of the world champion, Imac Sugianto by the Danish No 2, Jan-Peter Nierhoff in Saturday's final of the Masters Invitation, sponsored by Famous Grouse, was very apparent to the Badminton Association of England officials at the Spectrum Area, Warrington.

CRICKET

Singh's high notes

Amritsar (Reuters) - The opening bowler, Chetan Sharma struck twice for North Zone when he bowled two leading West Indian batsmen, Greendie and Richards to put his side on top on the second day of their three-day match here.

Imran kept in team

Karachi (Reuters) - Pakistan cricket authorities have said they will not change the national team for the Australian tour starting later this month despite a selection controversy.

ROWING

The line is cast to try to save sinking ship. The International Rowing Committee have resorted to stringent measures and a totalitarian policy beginning with the commandment: if you wish to compete in Los Angeles, sign on the dotted line from hence directed and do as you are told.

According to a West German statistician, Dr. Kurt Mohr, British men's rowing team have divided from third to the world in the 1980 Olympic regatta to 18th in this year's world championships rankings.

In an attempt to save the sinking ship, the International Rowing Committee have resorted to stringent measures and a totalitarian policy beginning with the commandment: if you wish to compete in Los Angeles, sign on the dotted line from hence directed and do as you are told.

So the line has been cast. The anglers remain unknown but the coaches to work under the chief coordinator, Penny Chuter, must soon be named. Strong rumours hint at a distinct Oxford influence in the new line-up.

Private enterprise has been stifled and as a consequence prominent coaches this year such as Tanner and Williams may be out of the picture. According to the policy if by chance a world sculler emerges during the course of the year or a four come of age, they will not be eligible for Olympic selection, unless they have registered.

In theory, of course, all these should be better from the start but private enterprise is certainly out

and apparently there can be no legal redress. Dr. Mohr, by chance 75 per cent of rowing's new overloads come from my own town of Wallingford, a delightfully sleepy town on the Thames where the residents Bruce Grainger (Junior men and women), Brian Armstrong (linoe lightweight) and Josie Mayhew (women) named as the respective co-ordinators.

Granger's influence has no doubt led to the scrapping of controversial standard times. Instead a crew's performance will be assessed against the time judged to be that of a gold winning performance (assuming still wind and water conditions) which is 5min 36sec for a men's heavyweight eight.

Barpo de Courben will rejoice in that his theme that the important thing is not winning but taking part seems to be recognized. Crews "must have proved themselves of a standard" which should at least achieve ninth place in their event in the Olympic Games.

La crème de la crème

Step into Personnel £8,500 W2 Working for one of the largest companies, you will have a lot of face-to-face contact. You will be co-ordinating recruitment campaigns, helping to select candidates and providing advice and assistance to employees re-locating abroad.

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ADMINISTRATOR/SECRETARY To be key person in small professional organisation near Baker Street. Friendly atmosphere. Unpretentious news building. Ability to type own letters helpful.

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS £7,500-£7,800 This prestigious firm of International Management Consultants deals with top people from around the world. They need a Secretary who will enjoy liaising with important clients and senior colleagues.

TELEVISION £8,000 - £8,500 St. Tropez come to the East End is a cutting for a lively new production company and studio. Dynamic and fun. The company offers a friendly, relaxed environment. Shepherds Road, Epsom, Surrey. Shepherds Road, Epsom, Surrey. Shepherds Road, Epsom, Surrey.

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Super Secs

EASTERN ARTS ASSOCIATION CAMBRIDGE Owing to internal re-organisation and expansion, Eastern Arts, the Regional Arts Association for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk and Suffolk, wishes to fill five posts:- Assistant / Secretary to the Deputy Director (Finance and Administration) and the Film and Television Officer.

S. KENSINGTON PROPERTY TO £6,800++ One of the charming partners in this smart property company in SW7, needs a secretary who will be happy to become involved in every aspect of his job. Good shorthand and typing needed. Fringed age 25+. Excellent benefits and bonus.

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONE (PABX 4 x 12) Small busy export company in Pinner requires receptionist to work in friendly atmosphere. Must have pleasant telephone manner, smart appearance, able to operate PABX. Must have accurate typing and experience. Hours 9.30-5.30. Please phone Mr Harwood on 01-81-530 3073 (no agencies).

SECRETARY IN ST. JAMES Working for the Chairman of a small successful property company. Must have first class skills and enjoy writing memos. Varied duties including arranging business lunches, bill groaning and general office work. Public school education preferred. Age under 30. £8,000 plus bonus and excellent perks.

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Education The Law Research Fellowship Christ's Home

To advertise in the Times or Sunday Times please telephone 01-837 3311 or 3333 Monday - Friday 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Times Newspapers Ltd, Classified Dept, FREEPOST, London, WC1 8BR

Educational

The Leverhulme Trust

RESEARCH AWARDS ADVISORY COMMITTEE INDIVIDUAL AWARDS FOR 1984 RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS Awards of up to £5,100 to senior persons pursuing their own investigations (but not for higher degrees or equivalent).

Christ's Hospital Horsham

The following appointments will be made for September 1984: (a) History: a historian to teach throughout the School. (b) Mathematics: a mathematician to teach throughout the School.

ST DUNSTON'S EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION ST DUNSTON'S COLLEGE

Applications are invited from suitably experienced candidates for the non-resident post of BURSAR of St Dunstan's College, an independent day school for 550 boys.

THE HABERDASHERS' ASKES SCHOOL, ELSTREE, HERTS.

OPEN DAY FOR INTERESTED PARENTS AND SONS The school will be open between 2.00 and 4.00pm on SATURDAY NOVEMBER 12th 1983 to all parents who are interested in their sons entering the school.

FORRES SCHOOL

REWARDING: Donor £25K of 540 Shares (50000) 4.5778%... ACADEMIC ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS with a value of up to 70% of the fees (currently amounting to £100,000 and day £700,000) will be offered by Forres School.

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IN THE TIMES COSTS ONLY £3.25 per line or £14 per centimetre Simply complete the coupon below with details of your car, together with your name, address and telephone number, and we will telephone you with a quotation before we insert your advertisement.

HORIZONS Putting you in the picture

The Times Guide to career choice

The number of excellent British films in recent years - 'Charlots of Fire', 'Ghandi', 'Local Hero', 'Another Time Another Place' - might suggest that, at long last, our film industry was becoming a fit place in which to make a career.

More women managers

More women graduates are becoming managers, according to a recent survey carried out for the Manpower Services Commission. The survey, carried out by Marlin Davidson and Cary Cooper of the University of Manchester.

Opportunities exist in British films

and television establishment but others will go directly from college or workshop into a small company - or indeed raise money for their own company.

SICK CHILDREN'S TRUST

RESIDENT WARDEN (MALE OR FEMALE) The Sick Children's Trust, a registered charity, is looking for someone rather special for its new house in Grosvenor Road, London WC1 which is due to open in Spring 1984.

ROEDEAN SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

Roodean School offers a number of high value scholarships and exhibitions for the academic year 1984. Candidates may be boys or girls aged 12-18.

CHERWOOD COLLEGE

Cookery courses & catering studies. Moderate fees for expert tuition in friendly atmosphere. 1-3 terms. Home Reception Course.

KING'S COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

CHRISTIAN SCHOLARSHIPS. A trial will be held on Saturday, 19 November 1983. Candidates aged 7-9 years are invited to enter.

QUEEN MARY COLLEGE

DEVELOPMENT OFFICER. Applications are invited for this post. It is responsible for detailed design and construction of buildings.

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREW'S

Department of Computational Science Applications are invited for a LECTURESHIP. In the Department of Computational Science Institute from January 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH STUDENT. Applications are invited for a student research fellow to undertake research for a higher degree.

THE REDUNDANT CHURCHES FUND

a DIRECTOR

who will be responsible to the Fund members for the work of preserving 182 redundant churches and the supervision of 6 full-time staff.

PHILLIPA TOOMEY

Part-time Work is available from Kogan Page Ltd, 20 Pentonville Road, London N1, price £7.95 hardback, and £3.95 paperback.

TEACHER TRAINING COURSES

Internationally advanced Nursery, Primary and Advanced Montessori Teaching Diploma taught by Tutor-guided Home Study.

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GCSE '91 or '92? Applying UCEA or Poly? Examinations? Qualifications? NOW IS THE TIME to consult us for expert assessment and guidance. Free brochures.

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ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL WINDERMERE HEAD

Applications are invited by the Governors for this post following the retirement of Michael Jenkins M.A. in July 1984 after twelve years as Headmaster.

GABBITAS-THRING

£1,500 Scholarship. How the Army can help further your son's education. And his career. The Army's Scholarships now carry a value of £2,750 a year.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY. Applicants are invited for the appointment of Secretary to the University from 1 October 1984 following the retirement of Mr. T. S. Sanner.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA

Chair of German. Applications are invited for the Chair of German in the Department of German and Russian, to be held in 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH. Applications are invited for a Lectureship in English in the Faculty of English, to be held in 1984.

KIMBOLTON SCHOOL

BURSAR. The present Bursar and Clerk to the Governors retire in August 1984 and the Governors intend to appoint a Bursar to take effect from 1st September 1984.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER. Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post of Administrative Officer, to be held in 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

CHAIR IN ASTRONOMY. Applications are invited for newly established Chair in Astronomy in the Department of Physics, to be held from 1st October 1984.

Educational

PLYMOUTH POLYTECHNIC

Faculty of Technology DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING SERC Research Fellow

To investigate the behaviour of a full scale reinforced brickwork structure under load. The appointment is for a Research Fellow who will be fully involved in research studies associated with a building for squash courts and ancillary rooms to be built at Plymouth Polytechnic.

THE REDUNDANT CHURCHES FUND

requires early in 1984 a DIRECTOR who will be responsible to the Fund members for the work of preserving 182 redundant churches and the supervision of 6 full-time staff.

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

The American University of Europe. Academic, Bachelor and Master Degrees in Business Administration, Hotel Management, Law, etc.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

CHAIR OF GERMAN. Applications are invited for the Chair of German in the Department of German and Russian, to be held in 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH STUDENT. Applications are invited for a student research fellow to undertake research for a higher degree.

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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

KING'S COLLEGE LONDON. Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Physicist, to be held in 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE. Applications are invited for a new post of Director of Finance. The Director will be one of three senior administrative officers.

NUFFIELD COLLEGE

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS. Applications are invited from men and women graduates wishing to undertake research in Economics, Politics, Sociology, Social Psychology, Recent Economic, Political, Historical, Industrial, Relations, Management, Administration, International and Public Law.

BRITISH MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIALS 23-24 in a 3-page column.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS 'CHRISTMAS' CRUISE TO SWEDEN

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS UP, UP AND AWAY

PERSONAL COLUMNS

RENTALS LONDON, W11

RENTALS THRU LOE PLACE SW3

RENTALS LONDON, W2

RENTALS CHESTERTON

RENTALS CABBAN & GASELEE

RENTALS RICHMOND, SURREY

RENTALS ROEHAMPTON

RENTALS GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS

COUNTRY PROPERTY

RENTALS HOUSEKEEPER REQUIRED

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CREATIVE CATERERS

RENTALS MORTGAGES AND FINANCE

HOUSEKEEPER REQUIRED

SITUATIONS WANTED

PROPERTY TO LET

RENTALS ANIMALS AND BIRDS

EDUCATIONAL CAREERS AND TRAINING

RENTALS WINE AND DINE

FUNERAL NOTICES

RENTALS FLAT SHARING

LEGAL NOTICES

RENTALS SUPER PLATE

LEGAL NOTICES

RENTALS SOUTH KENSINGTON

LEGAL NOTICES

RENTALS HAMPSHIRE

LEGAL NOTICES

BIRTHS CORRETT on October 4th to Jennifer and Robert's son.

MONTAGNA SKI The Waterports programme from the Italian Specialists

FLIGHT BARGAINS

RENTALS RIVERMEAD COURT S.W.6

RENTALS L.W. HOME FINDING

DEATHS BLAQUE on October 13th 1983 suddenly

AUTUMN/WINTER CHRISTMAS/NEW YEAR LOW COST FLIGHTS

WINTER SPORTS

RENTALS SUPERIOR PLATE

RENTALS HAMPSHIRE AND SURROUNDINGS

DEATHS GAOBLE on October 14th, aged 80

TRAVEL CENTRE

WINTER SPORTS

RENTALS SOUTH KENSINGTON

RENTALS HAMPSHIRE AND SURROUNDINGS

DEATHS GAOBLE on October 14th, aged 80

TRAVEL CENTRE

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MEMORIAL SERVICES

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Computer Appointments. Appear each Tuesday. For further information phone Lindsay Heggie on 01-837-1234 Ext 7677.

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Britain's biggest killer is heart disease. Help us to fight it. Send your donation today to British Heart Foundation.

RESISTA CARPETS AUTUMN SALE NOW ON. Miraculous comeback £2.99 sq yd.

HAMPSTEAD Double fronted 5 bedroom, elegantly furnished, 3000 lounge.

EX-GREEN JACKET TAKES A STAND. David Neale was a keen sportsman and a top cricketer.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

- 6.00 Cereals AM, 6.30 Breakfast Time with Selina Scott and Mike Smith...

TV-am

- 6.35 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and John Stapleton...

TV/LONDON

- 9.25 Thames news 9.25-9.30 For Politics: An updated version of Robert Ayton's...

BBC 2

- 9.15 Daytime on Two: Caranra... 3.38 What job satisfaction means to young people...

CHANNEL 4

- 5.00 Countdown: Another round of the fast-moving words and mental arithmetic game...

CHOICE

prevented him from becoming the world's authority on the Black Holes phenomena. His ambition is to discover a connection between the seemingly contradictory theories of general relativity and quantum mechanics...

Radio 4

- 0.00 News Briefing, 6.10 Farming Week, 6.25 Shipping Forecast, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary...

Radio 3

- 6.55 Weather, 7.00 News, 7.05 Morning Concert: part one, Bononcini (Sinfonia No 10 in D), Lull (Feria for oboe, o Boco Bello - Janet Baker)...

Radio 1

- 8.00 Adren Jhon, 7.00 Mike Read, 9.00 Simon and Steve in Scotland, Simon Bates and Steve Wright in Burns Stairs...

WORLD SERVICE

- 6.00am Newsweek, 7.00 World News, 7.29 Twenty-Four Hours, 7.30am and Company, 8.00 World News...

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

- BORDER: As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News, 2.00-3.00 News, 2.00-3.00 News...

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 105.3kHz/265m; 108.9kHz/275m; Radio 2: 69.3kHz/433m; 90.9kHz/433m; Radio 3: 121.5kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF 82-85; LBC 115.2kHz/261m; VHF 87.3; Capital: 154.8kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 154.8kHz/200m; VHF 87.3; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Entertainments

Grid of theatre listings including: OPERA & BALLET, CONCERTS, THEATRES, and various regional listings like ALBERT, BARRICK, BISHOP, BUCKINGHAM PALACE, etc.

Vertical advertisement for 'puter' (computer) services, including 'puter' and 'puter' text.

(continued on page 26)

'Our man must stay' say voters

By Alan Hamilton

Mr Cecil Parkinson has the sympathy and support of a majority of his constituents to judge from a random sample interviewed by The Times in Potters Bar and its environs yesterday.

Most people spoke highly of Mr Parkinson, urged him to remain as MP for Hertsmeere, and apportioned blame for his embarrassment equally between the media and Miss Sara Keays.

"His private life had nothing to do with his public life. He should have stayed in the Cabinet; he has been a very good MP to us," Mr Robert Allan, a builder, said. He added: "Mrs Thatcher and her Victorian values have got nothing to do with it; plenty worse were swept under the carpet by the Victorians."

Mrs Adelle Cohen drew comparison with the Profumo scandal. "There was some justification for him going because his affairs could have been a security risk. But Mr Parkinson's private affairs have not impinged on his public life in any serious way. He should certainly stay on."

Mr Anthony Hill, an engineer, said his departure was a great loss to the Government. "The press has made far too much of an issue of it, and the lady concerned has not helped his situation."

Mrs Amanda Taylor, a housewife, thought Mr Parkinson's only sin was to have broken his alleged promises to Miss Keays. "He should have left his wife and married the woman, if that was what he wanted. Apart from that, he has done no more than what millions of others do."

There are some constituents, however, who feel Mr Parkinson should have resigned his seat, including the Mayor of Hertsmeere, Councillor Mrs Iris Fielding, who favours resignation.

But Mr Christopher Watts, leader of the Conservative-controlled council, has voiced his support for Mr Parkinson and urged him to stay on the grounds that his liaison was a purely personal affair.



Family outing: Mr and Mrs Parkinson, with two of their daughters, walking the dog yesterday. Photograph: Chris Harris

Thatcher's role in saving Parkinson marriage

Continued from page 1

But he appealed to his friends to keep silent.

"People calling themselves my friends who wish to express an opinion are not speaking for me and I just hope that whatever their motives, they will follow my example and refrain from comment."

"I do not intend, whatever the provocation, to say anything further and I hope friends of

mine will not be provoked into saying anything further. Anything they do say will not be with my approval."

Asked about his immediate plans, he hinted at a holiday, saying: "My advice to you pressmen is not to make any long-term plans, unless you like looking at an empty house."

Of the future, he said: "I do not intend to resign as a member of Parliament. Obvi-

ously I am very sad that I have left the Government, but I am sure I was right to resign. Now I intend to rebuild my life with my wife and family."

He added that since his resignation he had received well over 2,000 messages of support. "The constituency telephone has been ringing with messages of support ever since my resignation was announced."

With his arm round his

daughters, Mr Parkinson added: "As you can see we are very happy together and I hope you can now just leave us to get on with our lives."

Earlier Mrs Ann Parkinson and two of her daughters attended the St Thomas of Canterbury church next door to their home.

The vicar, the Rev Jim Sykes made no direct reference to the Parkinson affair, but he asked

the congregation to pray for encouragement.

In Stanton Prior, near Bath, villagers said prayers for Miss Keays and her family.

The Rev Alfred Mayton, rector of St Lawrence's, asked his congregation to pray "that some good may come out of this tragedy". He asked them to remember in their thoughts those who had received "all the publicity".

Letter from Moscow Flying in the face of frosty Aeroflot

Getting in and out of the "evil empire" has been something of a problem lately. Remaining in Moscow after a brief break I found normally pleasant Aeroflot officials distinctly frosty, their manner matching the icy rain which enveloped Sheremetyev, Moscow's international airport. Russians do not like being attacked for their "tyrannical" or "fascist" behaviour, but of all by Mrs Thatcher or Mr Reagan. They like being yanked for atrocities, even less, and adopt an air of injured innocence over the Korean airlines tragedy which set it all off. "You're lucky we let you in at all," said an Aeroflot lady in a smart blue uniform, only the ghost of a smile hovering somewhere around her severely set lips. Soviet officials are still smarting over the recent incident at Heathrow when an Ilyushin 62, bound for Minsk, had ended their boycott of Aeroflot flights. The Soviet pilot who backed the Ilyushin out of the bay and took off with precious little fuel is regarded as Sheremetyev's saviour - although any Western pilot who took this same route would be "expelled" as a "provocateur". The situation is gradually returning to normal, or what passes for normal nowadays in East-West relations. It is hardly true, as Tass claimed, that President Reagan's call for further sanctions is being "drowned" by the "overwhelming" support for the Aeroflot. There are not all that many Western flights to Moscow in any case (Sheremetyev has only one 747 parking bay) and the relatively small airport is dominated by Aeroflot and East-European or "fraternal" airlines from the Third World. On the other hand, Air France, which used to welcome crews throughout the country (last year only last year, Aeroflot retained normal service at the first opportunity, the moment the international airline pilots lifted the ban, and most others followed suit). British Airways had one or two false starts apparently because the Heathrow ban on Aeroflot lasted longer than the Western pilots' boycott of Moscow. BA gave various reasons for not returning on time (flights were under-booked or over-booked) but the risk was a British plane

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Information service listing various news items, including a letter from Moscow, nature notes, roads, weather, and high tides.

Today's events
New exhibitions
Royal Tunbridge Wells photographic society, annual print and slide exhibition, Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells, Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sat 9.30 to 5, closed Sun (ends Oct 28).

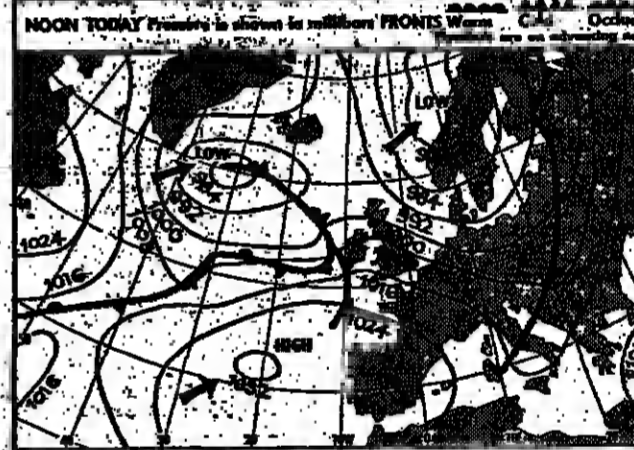
Street, Perth, Mon to Sat 10 to 1.2 to 5 (ends Oct 28).
Porcelain and stoneware by Lucie Ric at the Peter Dringley Gallery, 8 Chapel Street, Stratford upon Avon, Mon to Sat 9.30 to 1.30 - 2.30 to 5.30, closed Thurs afternoons and Sun (ends Nov 12).

Music
Piano recital by Margaret Fingert, Brockenhurst College, Brockenhurst, Hants 8.
Piano recital by John Savory, Institute of Higher Education, Colchester, 12.45.
Concert by Yehudi Menuhin (violin) and Jeremy Menuhin

Nature Notes
The last of the arctic berries are passing along the coast; they dip through the mist, calling harshly. Some will go as far south as the Antarctic Circle. Great black-backed gulls are arriving in large numbers, but they are susceptible to birds, hunting along the shore, except where the seabirds draw them in noisy crowds. Golden plovers feed with the lapwings out on the arable fields. When they all rise, the lapwings spread out with slow, heavy wingbeats, but the golden plover rapidly find each other, and the flock cuts sharply through the sky. Thrushes are singing again; some song-thrushes sing more quietly than in the spring, but the middle-throats begin as loud as ever from the swaying treetops.

Roads
London and South-east: A26 Delays of up to half an hour and automatic signals in London Road, Southborough, junction with Bidborough Ridge, A498. Single-lane traffic on the M11 near Eastbury, W. of Weymouth, High St, nr. Felling Lane, (route serves Heathrow and M4). A304: Width reduced in Fulham Rd at Maxwell Rd, Fulham.
Midlands: M6: Lane closures on North Edis to Great Edis, County Durham road, M62: All traffic sharing one carriageway between junction 29 (M1) to junction 30 (Rothwell). A1: Two-way traffic on new Kepplegate road, Glassgow, major construction work at junction of Hawthorn Street; delays likely.

Weather
A strong showery westerly flow over the British Isles will move away eastwards as a frontal trough approaches western parts from the Atlantic.
Gales to midnight
London, SE, central N England, W Midlands, Channel Islands: Bright at first, becoming cloudy with rain; then decreasing moderata or fresh; max temp 13-15C (55-59F).



High tides table listing tide times and heights for various coastal locations across the UK and Ireland.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,262. Grid with numbers for clues.

Work by the Sussex Watercolour Society; the Burrow, Gallery, Brighton College, Eastern Road, Brighton, Mon to Sat 11.30 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Oct 29).
Stand to your work: Hubert Herkomer and his students, Watford, Herts; Mon to Sat 10-5, closed Sun (ends Dec 10).

Bond winners
Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes, announced on Saturday, were: £100,000; 16522 629223. (Winner lives in Co. Durham, £20,000; 22PF5 105466. (Winner lives in Hampshire, £25,000; 7RW 446233. (Winner lives in Bedfordshire).

Noise line
A direct telephone line has been opened at Gatwick Airport for complaints about aircraft noise. The number is Gatwick (0293) 503130. Callers are asked to give as much information as possible. "The time of the disturbance is important as this is matched with the control tower logs of departures and arrivals," an airport spokesman explained.

Lighting-up time table listing sunset and sunrise times for various UK locations.

Around Britain table listing sunrise and sunset times for various coastal locations.

ACROSS
1 Paid Herbert to delete literal translation (10).
6 Fish in blue sea, so to speak (4).
9 Undertaking to come in force (10).

DOWN
1 One surrounded by, eg draughts in the air (4).
2 Artist has got rid of an omnivorous monkey (4).

Anniversaries
Births: John Wilkes, journalist and politician; editor of the anti-monarchist North Briton and original figure in the Middlesex election controversy, London, 1771; Georg Buchner, dramatist, author of Danton's Death Godau, Germany, 1813; Deaths: Sir Philip Sidney, poet, author of Arcadia and Stella, and soldier; he was wounded fighting for Dutch independence at Zutphen and died at Arrhen, 1586; Frédéric Chopin, Paris, 1849. The signing of the so-called convention of Saratoga; the surrender, in 1777, of the British Army with which "Cincinnatus" John Burgoyne had invaded the American colonies from Canada. The turning point in the War of Independence.

The pound table listing exchange rates for various international currencies.

The papers
The Parkinson affair dominated editorial comment with The Observer and The People saying they hoped Mrs Thatcher would say accept that she was not infallible. "Her admirable loyalty was totally misplaced," says The People. "She obstinately misjudged the situation, her party and the country. Perhaps now she will accept that she is not infallible. She cannot walk on water. And, hopefully, she will become more open to advice from outside the right-wing hot house of Downing Street."

Highest and lowest table listing temperature records for various UK locations.

Abroad table listing exchange rates for various international currencies.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, including 'Two killed on Falkland jet crash' and 'New ministry'.